ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY 11 FEB 1920

SPECIAL EXTRA

The Irish Times.

PRICE 1½d. (SATURDAYS 2d.) DUBLIN, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1920. VOL. LXII. NO.—19,621

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ROLL OF HONOUR.
IN MEMORIAM.

JACOB—Fifth Anniversary—In loving memory of James Jacob, Bagenalstown, Co. Carlow, who fell asleep at St. Eloi, France, 11th February, 1915. Sacred Heart of Jesus, have mercy on his soul. Inserted by his loving parents, brothers, and sister.

BIRTHS.

ATKINSON—January 22, 1920, at North Vancouver, British Columbia, to Aileen, wife of John Atkinson, a daughter.

DURACK—February 7, 1920, at Stoner Farm House, Henley-on-Thames, the wife of Captain J. J. Durack, Muir College, Allahabad, U.P., India, of a son.

HAUGHTON—February 5, 1920, at Briarly, Bandon, to Joseph W. and Nannie C. Haughton, a son.

OLLIVER—February 4, 1920, at Taihape, New Zealand, the wife of W. W. Olliver, of a son. (B)

STRICKLAND—February 9, 1920, at 40 Fitzwilliam st., to Mrs. Edward Strickland, wife of Edward Strickland, a daughter, Ceylon papers please copy.

TALLON—February 5, 1920, at 21 Waterford rd., the wife of Aloysius Tallon, of a son.

TREANOR—February 4, 1920, at Lorna, Knocknevin Park, Dublin, to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. J. Treanor, a son.

MARRIAGES.

CORRIGAN and GRIMES—February 4, 1920, at University Church, St. Stephen's Green, with Nuptial Mass, by Reverend Christopher Grimes, Rector (uncle of the bride), assisted by Reverend N. J. Ryan, C.C., Meath st., and Reverend Joseph Dwyer, B.A., C.C., University Church, St. Stephen's Green, Patrick William, third son of Patrick William Corrigan, of 5 Lower Camden st., to Mary Elizabeth (Betty), second daughter of Patrick and Mary Grimes, Little Strand st., Skerries. No cards.

HOLMES and ROBINSON—February 4, 1920, at Kilmacoge Parish Church, by the Rev. J. T. Robinson (brother of the bride), assisted by the Rev. R. S. Goff, Rector of the Parish, Richard Benjamin, eldest son of J. W. Holmes (late R.I.C.), to Annie Laura, only daughter of the late William Robinson and Mrs. Robinson, Kilmacrue.

KINCH and KINCH—January 21, 1920, at St. Saviour's, Arklow, Matthew, youngest son of the late Thomas Kinch, Ballygahan, Ovoca, to Kathleen, eldest daughter of Edward and Annie Kinch, Ballygahan.

McPARLAND and MONTGOMERY—February 4, 1920, at the Church of the Holy Family, Newington Belfast, Charles A., only son of the late J. McParland, Esq., Newry, and Rathmore, Ballydrain Drive, Belfast, to Lily, youngest daughter of Bernard J. Montgomery, Esq., 146 St. Catherine's rd., Dublin's Barn, Dublin.

MOORHEAD and CASEY—January 28, 1920, at St. Andrew's Church, Westland Row, Dublin, by the Rev. J. O'Connor, C.C., St. Mary's, Navan, assisted by Edward Moorhead, only son of the late Dr. G. H. Moorhead, Bradford, Yorks., to Nancy, third daughter of Hugh Casey, The Cottage, Navan, Co. Meath.

NORTON and FAGG—February 3, 1920, at Trinity College Chapel, Tuohoe, S. China, by Bishop Hind, assisted by Rev. A. W. R. Norton (brother of the bridegroom), Edward Moore, son of the late Alexander Richmond Norton, of the Ulster Bank, Dublin and of Mrs. Norton, Achill, Co. Mayo, to Edith Mary, daughter of the late George Fagg, of Hobart, Tasmania, and of Mrs. Fagg, Cape Town.

O'CARROLL and O'BRIEN—February 2, 1920, at University Church, St. Stephen's Green, by Rev. Monsignor Curran, Chaplain, assisted by Very Rev. Canon Stanley, P.P., V.F., Wicklow, Charles R. O'Carroll, M.P.S.I., Gorey, to Frances O'Brien, Wicklow. No cards.

WRIGHT and SUTTON—January 8, 1920, at Wesley Chapel, Gibraltar, by the Rev. W. Hobson, M.A., assisted by the Rev. T. W. O'Callaghan, B.D., R.A.M.C., third son of W. M. A. Wright, M.D., Victoria College, Co. Dublin, to Phyllis Ada, only daughter of Major-General Sutton, C.B., A.M.S., Gibraltar.

DEATHS.

BAKER—February 8, 1920, at his residence, Carnalea, Greystones, Co. Wicklow, Arthur William Baker, late of Little Island, Cork. Funeral leaving for Dalgany to-day (Wednesday), 11.30 a.m. sharp.

CLUXTON—February 9, 1920, at his residence, Carbery, Kilcullen, Butler Cluxton, at an advanced age. Friends requested to be present at the funeral from the above residence to-day (Wednesday) to Polestown.

KELLY—February 10, 1920, at 4 Nutley, Donnybrook, Dublin, Jane, widow of the late P. J. Kelly, P.M., Dept. 14, BATTLEFIELDS BUREAU, London Office, 176 Piccadilly, W.1.

OKOTEB—Nourishing and sustaining.

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IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT—RATHDOWNEY THROUGH impaired health, Mrs. Campion, The Square, Rathdowney, is obliged to close down her business establishment for an indefinite period. She begs to thank her numerous friends and customers for their patronage in the past, and hopes they won't be inconvenienced by her action. Her business establishment will be closed on and after Thursday, 19th February, inst.

ALL CLASSES OF INSURANCE. May I have the pleasure of assisting you to find the best Company and Policy? NO CHARGE FOR ADVICE. 'Phone 3196. T. W. O'CALLAGHAN, Tels. Square. Insurance Adviser. 23 ST ANDREW STREET, DUBLIN.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

RUGBY FOOTBALL. IRELAND v. ENGLAND, SATURDAY, 14th FEBRUARY, 1920, AT LANSDOWNE ROAD. Admission Tickets, 1/6 (including tax) for Sale at Thos. Cook and Son's, Fox's, 119 Grafton street; J. W. Elvery and Co.'s, Sackville street and Nassau street; Schoolboy Tickets at Crosby's, Grafton street.

INTERNATIONAL RUGBY, Ireland v. England, Saturday next—Four Seats, Covered Stand, what offers?—Z 1382, Seats," this office.

SUBALTERN, Indian Cavalry, desires immediate Exchange with Officer any British Unit.—P 701, this office.

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FRIDAY, 13th Feb..... 6 p.m.
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Metagama .....Feb. 21 Empress of Britain .....Mar. 6
GLASGOW
*Mottistont .....Feb. 14 Pretorian .....Feb. 21
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SCRIPPS-BOOTH, 2-3-SEATER £375
SCRIPPS-BOOTH, 2/3-SEATER £325
G.W.K. LIGHT CAR £250
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Also Regular Service between LIVERPOOL, BIRKENHEAD, & SOUTH WALES. For rates and further information apply to MICHAEL MURPHY, LTD., 3 Brassford place, DUBLIN South Docks, SWANSEA, 9 Bute Crescent, CARDIFF; 5 Strand st., LIVERPOOL.

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BELFAST—Bank Buildings. 'Phone 1797.
CORK—13 Marlborough street. 'Phone 605.
LONDON—84 Fleet street, Central 6363.

LOST AND FOUND.
LOST, Sunday evening, Lady's Silver Wristlet Watch and Bracelet, between Belvedere, Rosmini House, and Mountjoy square. Reward, 15 Brookfield terrace.
LOST, a fortnight ago, Black Cement Collie. Reward for information. Miss Dutton, Ballyboden.
LOST, at Saltbill Hotel, Saturday evening, Black Purse, containing Money, etc. Reward. Finder to Miss Dutter, Carysfort, Blackrock.
LOST, on Tram, Dalkey and Kingstown, small Gent's Brooch, set in gold. Reward 10 Elgin road, Ballsbridge. Saturday afternoon. Finder will oblige by leaving address if returned to Trinity Theatre Office.
LOST in tram on 5th inst., between Pillar and College Green, Gent's Gold Watch, Albert and Seal. Finder will oblige by leaving at Lost Property Office, Kingsbridge, or 7 Ormond terrace, Ashtown.
LOST, Gent's Gold Watch, Albert and Seal. Reward

MOTOR MATTERS, BICYCLES, &c.

MOTOR CARS.

WALLEN, TRINITY ST. GARAGE, DUBLIN.
CALCOTT, CUBITT, CHEVROLET, AND HAMMOND CARS. T

ALL Steel Stampings are used in construction of A. Varley Woods Car; delivery in February if ordered now. Sole Agent, Woods, Westland Row T

LANCIA.

A world famed Italian Car, with an irreproachable reputation. One 4-Cylinder Model for 1920, 35 H.P. Mr. allotment of the 35 H.P. Chassis for 1920 is completely sold out. The sensational 12-Cylinder Model (100 per cent. more Torque than any 6-Cylinder) will be ready for delivery in August, 1920. Book now, and secure one of the best Cars in the world.

Sole Agent for Ireland:

G. A. BRITTAIN,
40 DAWSON STREET, DUBLIN.

CALTHORPE CARS.
Price from 400 Gns. complete.
Order Now.
KEATING AND LUNDY, ST. BRUNSWICK ST. T

WE are now in a position to Deliver the MOON CAR, 6 cylinder, 20 h.p.
DIXIE FLYER, 17/20 h.p.
LITTLE MIDLAND LIGHT CAR, 2 h.p.
TRAFFIC TRUCK, 30/40 cwt., 15/20 h.p., Continental engine.
A. A. MOTOR CAR CO.,
NASSAU STREET, DUBLIN. T

MOTOR VEHICLE INSURANCE.

ASK FOR OUR TERMS FOR COMPARISON WITH THE NEW INCREASED PREMIUMS BEING DEMANDED ELSE WHERE.

SPECIAL COMPREHENSIVE POLICY AT OLD RATINGS FOR EVERY TYPE OF VEHICLE.

FRANK GIBSON-LLOYD AND CO. LTD.
MOTOR VEHICLE INSURANCE BROKERS,
30 ANGLESEA STREET, DUBLIN.
Telephone—Dublin, 658.

PULLMAN CARS
Embody the highest qualities of reliability, comfort, and distinctive appearance. You have only to try a 1920 Model to be convinced of the superiority of Pullman refinements. Provisional price, complete with full equipment, £650.

EARLY DELIVERIES.

J. McAULEY,
Telephone. 36 DAWSON ST., DUBLIN. 3900.
Distributing Agent for Ireland.

LIBERTY-SIX.
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY FROM DUBLIN STOCK.
FIVE-SEATER TOURING MODEL.
THE CAR THAT IS BUILT FOR THE WELFARE OF OWNER AND DRIVER.
PRICE £785.
CUMMING & DILLON'S AUTO SERVICE,
4 LOWER ABBEY ST., DUBLIN.
Telegrams: "Autocervis, Dublin." Telephone: 4779, Dublin.

COST OF PETROL REDUCED.
You can make TEN Gallons do the work of THIRTEEN by Using
"MIRACLE MOTOR GAS."
TRY IT AND PROVE IT.
Sole Agents for Ireland:
THE AUTO AND GENERAL AGENCIES CO.,
45 DAME STREET, DUBLIN.
Size of 100 Vehicle, 5 ft. by 2 ft. Charges 100 Gallons.

METEORITE 2 and 4 SEATER CAR.
BRUNSWICK MOTOR CAR.
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
BRUNSWICK MOTOR EXCHANGE.

A RMY Motor Caps, rubber lined, with head attachments for wet or inclement weather, cost Government 30/- each, our price 12/6 each; Army Goggles, with wire; these are suitable for biker set, also for motoring. Goggles, Cole pattern, copper, 9 Coast street, Dublin.

A NEW 1920 Maxwell Touring Car for Sale; early state delivery.—Sanderson, Dunlavin st., Dublin. F

DUNLOP Tyres remedy car ills and bills.

DON'T Read This—Some Cars are built for speed, some for comfort, some for appearance, but the 1920 Ford is built for all three. Phone, 369, Rray.

DRIVE Your Own Landaulette and Limousine Cars; distinctively genuine for Selling; all perfect order.—F 1078, this office. T

FOR Sale, 1911 Wolseley 12/16 h.p., four seater; new tyres; very fast; splendid hill climber; runs worth overlooking. Apply "Z 1100, Wolseley," this office.

FOR Sale, Overland Five Seater, 1914 pattern; price £185; immediate delivery. Apply Carpenter Engineering Co., Cork Street.

FIAT, 20-30 h.p., Limousine body, in first class order, for private or hire work; cheap.—Apply Mr. Cullen's, 44 Westland row. D

FORD 5 Seater, privately owned, left for Sale, Morrin's Garage, Wicklow; best order. F

FULANDERS 20 H.P., recently overhauled and repainted; excellent condition.—Greystones Motor Co., Greystones.

HUMBERETTE, in good running order; tyres, interior lighting fitted; seen at Adams', Dundrum. Phone—Dundrum, 2.

HUMBER, Miller Limousine, 1914, 6 cylinder, perfect condition, private or hire work; immediate delivery; £750; offers entertained.—Apply Miller, this office.

IMMEDIATE Delivery—Call and inspect the New Maxwell. You will like it, and we can deliver Now. Harry Ferguson, Ltd., 134 Lower Baggot st., Dublin and at Belfast.

LANDAULETTE, 12-14, De Dion, perfect running order; seen Dublin; any trial; £350.—P 1193, this office.

MOTOR Cars for Hire.—Phone 3787, Dorset Garage, Dorset st., Dublin.

MORGAN Runabout, newly painted, complete with hood, screens, lamps, etc.; splendid condition. £100; owner leaving country.—Thomson's Garage, Bangor.

NEW Sunbeam, 1920 delivery. Write and secure your position now. Sole Agent, McTaggart, 8 King st. T

POWER, 1913, 12 h.p., 4 cylinder, 4 seater, 4000 miles; fast running order; can be seen and tried in Dublin.—P 1135, this office.

TAXIS for Hire, day and night.—Barron, 5 Upper Ormond quay. Phone 3788.

5 SEATER American Car, 1914, in topping condition; car trial given; cheap to quick purchaser. Rearden and Reid, Bolton st., Dublin.

12 h.p. TALBOT, 1911 model, Two Seater Coupe, by Cowley, in perfect condition; Dunlop tyres, 710 x 75 mm., in good condition; double dicker, G.A.V. dynamo lighting set complete; £360.—P 1075, this office.

16 H.P. Sunbeam, 1916-17, four seater, electric lighting, head, screen, grey and brass, new tyres; car just like new; owner of genuine bargain, £950. Apply Box No. 194, Irish Times Branch Office, Belfast.

CHAUFFEURS, MECHANICS.

WANTED.

CYCLE and Motor Mechanic Wanted, brazing, steel and building; Ford repairs; state wages and experience.—P 1257, Mechanic," this office.

CHAUFFEUR (first-class) Wanted, steady, reliable Man; drive car, work in garden; send copies of character, state religion, family's ages, wages expected, to office.

DRIVER Mechanic Wanted; able to sell secondhand cars; running repairs.—P 1159, this office.

MOTOR Driver Wanted by firm to call for our goods in suburbs and County Dublin; state where last employed, wages expected.—P 1196, this office.

DISENGAGED.

A 3 Chauffeur—Boy of 19 (nationalist) seeks post; holds R.A.C. driver certificate, good experience of cleaning, running, valeting and vulcanising; take entire charge of car; will run cars in return for hospitable treatment; salary; highest references.—P 1294, Chauffeur," this office.

CHAUFFEUR Mechanic desires situation; excellent references; one city or suburbs.—Delapp, 15 Dissert terrace, Meyrah road. D

CHAUFFEURS CONTINUED.

CHAUFFEUR—Disabled Mechanical Transport Driver seeks situation as Chauffeur in private service; excellent references.—Apply Mr. Kenny, Dunsoge, Ballinhyn, Kilkenny, Co. Limerick.

CHAUFFEUR Mechanic, just demobilised, 12 years' experience, any car, two years French driving; highest references; town or country.—P 1254, this office.

CHAUFFEUR wishes to hear of vacancy; can fit all running repairs; good reference. Reply P 1144, this office.

MECHANIC Driver—Young Man, 7 years' experience in city; excellent references.—P 1017, this office.

MECHANIC Driver requires situation; 16 years' experience; recently discharged Royal Engineers, 1919, this office.

MR. Jackson wishes to recommend smart young Chauffeur seeking situation in Co. Waterford or neighbourhood.—Lismore Castle, Lismore. T

SENTINEL Steam Wagon, Driver open for engagement; expert driver; first class references.—P 1240, this office.

MOTOR CYCLES.

"A1"—1920 HARLEY Combinations from stock. Reconditioned Combinations include Harleys, Indians, A.J.S., Humber, Ariel, Enfields, Douglas, American Excelsior, and Rudges, etc. Lotts, New Imperial Jap, Diamond, Triton, P and M., and Sunbeams all coming shortly. 'Phone 2010.—Wards Bros., Lemon street. T

IMMEDIATE Delivery from Stock.
ROVER 5/6 H.P. TWIN COMBINATION, 1920.
CLYNO LIGHTWEIGHTS, 2½ h.p., 2 speeds.

WALLEN, TRINITY ST. GARAGE. T

A. W. Woods, Westland Row, Orders booked for New B.S.A. Twin. T

A. T. Woods, Westland Row—Side Cars in stock for all makes. T

ADVANCES on Motor Bikes, Cars, Jewels.—Gorman, 4 Dawnbaker, Wineharen st., opposite Four Courts; new system. T

BABY Triumph, 1916, 2 speed, Lucas lamp, horn, stop, spare belt, and tyre; perfect order; expert mechanic; £50, or Exchange for Sunbeam or B.S.A. Combination, not later 1916, cash allowed.—P 1120, this office.

CONNAUGHT, Two Stroke Motor Bike in first class order, for £50, at Keeling's, 52-53 Lower Abbey st.

CALTHORPE, Two Stroke, two speed, just received 52-53 Lower Abbey st., and 5 Rochelle's Walk. X

FOR Sale, Triumph, 6-8 h.p., 4 cylinder, perfect condition, overhauled by makers. Seen Wilmot, Dutfry road, Glasnevin. D

HARLEY Davidson Combination for Sale, 7 to 8 h.p., 1916; excellent order; tools, accessories, spares, insurance £160.—Hemphill, Hamilton, Allenbury road.

MOTOR Cycle and Sidecar for Sale, running order, £40; spares, lamp, horn, etc.; £45 or nearest offer.—1 Ash drive.

MONARCH Motor Cycles, 2½ h.p., two strokes models, with two speed gear, £50 3-9, with Clutch and Kickstarter £65, 3½ h.p., with two speed gear, £67 4-4, having Clutch and Kickstarter £75 10s. Sole Irish Agents, Rathgrove, Howth, Ltd., Stephen's Green. D

MOTOR Cycles—Hedge Mulit, 3½ Ariel, 3½ starter; the two speed, Enfields and Reeves; delivery from March.—M. Moore, Drumcondra. T

MOTOR Cycles—Douglas, 1919; Rex 6 Twin, 1914; Indian, 3½, 1914; Rudge, 3½, Light Weight, 1913; Connaught Twin, £375. Trial and particulars, Fitzgerald, 56, Rathmines road.

NOW is the time to have your Motor Cycle overhauled; best work guaranteed and moderate charges.—Clyde Motor Cycle Engineers, 41 Bride st., Dublin. D

SUNBEAM, 3½, Model 7, 1914, two speed gear, perfect condition; any trial given.—Thompson, 5 Burgh quay, O'Connell Bridge.

TRIUMPH, 4 h.p., three speed clutch, 1914, Lucas lighting, Bosch magneto, all makes, from £2.—Fitzgerald, 128 Stephen's Green.

TRIUMPH, 2 stroke, 1914, fitted with Lucas lighting set, horn, speedometer, and Bosch magneto; splendid condition, £56.—Inverin, 2 stroke, 1918, condition as new, £48.—Thomson's Garage, Bangor.

TWO Ariel 3½ H.P. Model 1919, 2 speed, 2 new tyres, in good condition double dicker, G.A.V. dynamo lighting set complete; £360.—P 1075, this office.

TWO Scotts and Five Seater Cars Wanted, not earlier than 1912; state price and particulars.—P 1194, this office.

WANTED, early delivery of new Ford Car; willing to pay premium.—"Z 1134, Ford," this office. C

WANTED, Landaulette, Sunbeam or Talbot preferred; must be given for cash or exchange car; required immediately.—P 1134, this office.

WANTED, Ford Touring Car; must give full particulars.—P 1156, this office.

WANTED, two Cups; must not be in running order; must be cheap; give full particulars.—P 1159, this office.

WANTED, by professional man, small Coupe Car of Cowley, or similar; condition must be good; will pay good price. Address "Z 923, Motor," this office.

MOTOR CYCLES.

A1 SUNBEAMS, Golden, and Royal Models, Sparkbrooks, Peugeots, and Crown, B.S.A., and Swift; in stock; Secondhand Models, thoroughly overhauled, at Reduced prices.—Wards Bros., Lemon st., Phone 2010.

BICYCLES—Ariel, B.S.A., Enfield, Humber, Price, Raleigh, and Rudge in stock; immediate delivery; Dublin Agents, Pat Lee, 27 Parnell st., Rotunda.

BICYCLES Gents' Secondhand, 5/-.—Hall, Fitton-ville, Clontarf, by Tramway Depot.

"ELSTON" Cycles—Ladies' and Gents' 1920 Models for cash or by monthly instalments; prompt delivery; trade terms.—Elston Cycle Co., 2 Dame st., Dublin.

EXPERIENCED Cycle Hand 29th February; must be dairy, baking; three in family; kitchenmaid kept; state references.—Hanna, Brunswick-view, Co. Kildare.

FIRST Class Cook Wanted, end of month, country house near Dublin; kitchen and scullerymaid kept; good wages.—Z 1240, Cook," this office.

DOMESTICS CONTINUED.

GOOD Plain Cook, R.C., for quiet country situation, 6 at once; small dairy, poultry, kitchenmaid kept; must be highly recommended. Apply, stating wages expected, Mrs. Fitz Smith, Rathcoffey, Co. Meath. D

GOOD Cook Wanted, where kitchenmaid kept; must be well recommended; state wages, and apply to Mrs. Percy-Knox-Gore, Cookstown, Rathfeigh, Navan.

LADY Wants Good Cook General; small family, Fermoy district; house parlourmaid kept.—P 1004, this office.

REQUIRED by a lady living near Irish provincial town, a very good Cook General; parlourmaid kept; a lady who was fond of fowls and cooking might find it worth her while to accept it; good wages. Address "P 1242, Cook," this office.

WANTED, Dutch, Protestant Cook General; also 2nd House Parlourmaid; country house; small family.—R. Irwin Cox, Hockley Lodge, Armagh. T

WANTED, Plain Cook for Midlands, single gentleman's family; kitchenmaid kept; and butler kept; wages £26, all found; send copies discharges.—"Z 950, Cook," this office.

WANTED, Cook General, no washing, plain cooking; family, four; wages £20; send copies.—Mills, Ardrum, Ballinasloe. C

WANTED, good young Cook General; with technical training; experienced; ages from £25; protestant's family, Rosa; good references required.—P 932, this office.

WANTED, thoroughly experienced Cook General for Aboukir road; two servants kept; small family; comfortable home; wages £32 to £34; good references and personal recommendation absolutely necessary. Apply by letter, "Z 1099, Cook," this office. C

WANTED immediately, by Irish family in Rhyland, very experienced single handed Cook and Housemaid; other Irish maids kept; ages about 30 and 18. State wages, age, and experience, to "Z 1169, Domestics," this office. D

WANTED at once for Dublin suburbs, South side, a reliable, experienced Cook; good wages and comfortable home to suitable person. Apply "Z 1023," this office.

WANTED £30 to £40, very good Cook General, for Devonshire; cakes, bread; two in family; comfortable home. Apply or write 9 Herbert st., Dublin.

WANTED, a first class Cook for city Restaurant; must be capable. Apply F. W. Woolworth and Co., Ltd., 65, 66, 67 Grafton st., Dublin. E

WANTED, suitable young Cook General for Carlow; house parlourmaid kept; state wages required, also copies of references.—P 1149, this office. C

WANTED, experienced Cook General and Nurse Housemaid sisters preferred; good references required; family, two; youngest child 7; fares paid.—Lonsdale, 360 Lytham road, South, Blackpool.

WANTED at once, good Cook, wages £30; also Housemaid, wages £26. Send papers to Mrs. Buck, St. Angelo's, Florence road, Bray.

WANTED, respectable Cook General; country; R.C.; housemaid kept.—Mrs. Dowse, Knockmaroon, Chapelizod.

WANTED, good Cook General (roast); small washing; other servants; wages £30.—9 Strandsam Villas, Bray.

WANTED, first class Cook for first class ware; must thoroughly know her baking, yeast; scullery dairy; kitchen, betweenmaid kept; send copies last two situations.—James M. Locke, Ardnaglis, Kilbeggan, Westmeath.

WANTED, thoroughly experienced Cook General, for Dublin; small washing; three servants kept; fox, in family comfortable home; wages £22 to £25; highest references essential.—P 1065, this office. E

WANTED, experienced Cook General, age 25 to 30; £40; Manager; Mrs. Cooke-Mills, Coolgrey, Portarlington; Bodkin, Lusca.

WANTED, good Plain Cook; small dairy; state age, wages, religion, send copies.—Johnston, Rosetown, Celbridge.

WANTED immediately, active Cook General; house parlourmaid kept; small family. Send copies references, etc., to Mrs. D'Arcy, Greenhill, Killiney, Co. Dublin.

WANTED, Monkstown, good, Steady Cook General and House Parlourmaid; small family; good wages; state age, etc.—Mrs. Fitz Smith, Rathcoffey, Co. Meath. D

WANTED, Cook, Co. Wicklow; dairy, three maids; Richardson 7-25, 25 h.p., 1923, Cook," this office.

YOUNG Cook General Wanted, four in family; two children; second maid kept; small washing. Apply 1 Cowper Villas, Cowper road, Rathmines.

GENERALS WANTED.

A RESPECTABLE General Servant Wanted; fond of children; Protestant; 15 Ranelagh road, Rathmines.

A CAPABLE young General Servant wanted; state help given; must be well recommended.—4 Herbert place.

A1 experienced young General Wanted, Monkstown, Co. Dublin; two in family; housemaid kept; good second servant; wages £22.—H 925, Irish Times Office, Dublin.

CAPABLE, homely General; no washing; good recommendation necessary; 3 Ardmore, Anglesea road. O

EXPERIENCED General Wanted, family two, an infant; comfortable home; wages £22.—Marrable, Laurelbank, Monkstown road.

EXPERIENCED General Wanted for doctor's house, Rathmines; 2 in family.—Mrs. Lever, Westerngate, Llandudno.

GENERAL required for small family in residential district of London; thirty-five Dublin or Belfast; fare advanced. Address "Z 1122, General," this office.

GENERAL Wanted, age about 24; good plain cook; two in family; two children (one baby); small country house near Loughrea; wages £30; fare paid on condition that remains 12 months.—Mrs. Agnew, Rock K., The Firs, Crawley Down, Sussex.

GENERAL Wanted; experienced; good wages; 2 boys; excess required. Call after 6, 7 Bloomfield road, Donnybrook.

GENERAL Wanted, small family; milk cow; regular outings; wages £18.—Ballycon Lodge, Rathfarnham, Dublin.

GENERAL Wanted, four in family, plain cooking, small washing; £21 Rathmines, Rathfarnham district; reference.—M. Cook, c/o Mrs. Byrne, 4 Charlotte st., Dublin.

LADY Cook, assist generally, care or educate children; £30.—P 1077, this office.

LADY going to England for about three months, family—P 877, this office. D

MRS. Phillips wishes to recommend L. Moore, as good class Dairymaid, with poultry; cottage provided; Scarteen, Co. Limerick, Newcastlewest. T

SINGLEHANDED Cook, young, disengaged.—Cook General in small family; good papers.—P 1139, this office.

SUPERIOR middle aged person, good plain cook, head housemaid; must be thoroughly trustworthy; good references required.—P 1252, Cook," this office.

YOUNG Cook or Waitress desire situation; outdoor; excellent papers; highly recommended; obligingness.—P 875, this office.

GENERALS DISENGAGED.

LADY wishes for temporary situation for her General (middle aged); thoroughly reliable; good worker. Apply by letter only, 3 Herbert Park.

SUPERIOR country Girl wishes situation as General or Cook General; city or suburbs; disengaged 16th February.—P 1204, Country Girl," this office.

GIRLS AND PARLOURMAIDS DISENGAGED.

COUNTRY Girl seeks situation as Housemaid; House Parlourmaid; good references.—P 1175, this office.

GOOD Housemaid and Laundress disengaged; go House Parlourmaid; Midleton preferred.—P 1105, this office.

HOUSEMAID seeks a situation in the city; good references; disengaged 16th inst.—Miss Dwyer, Ballinaclash, Rathdrum, Co. Wicklow.

MRS. Hopkins, Mitchelstown, Ardbeg, can recommend young Girl as Housemaid; disengaged 16th inst.

MISS Bonham can thoroughly recommend an Up Parlourmaid to be trained under butler or first rate housekeeper; disengaged 16th inst.—Kilcor, Clonmel.

PARLOURMAID and Housemaid with situations together or separate.—Miss Smith, Maple, this office.

RESPECTABLE young Girl wishes situation as Housemaid; some experience; highly recommended.—P 1130, this office.

RESPECTABLE Catholic Girl wishes situation Under Housemaid, or would go Housemaid in institution.—P 1109, this office.

SUPERIOR young Woman, first class Parlourmaid; disengaged; highest references; must suit; has good knowledge of nursing; neat capable, trustworthy; town and country.—P 1179, this office.

WELL trained Parlourmaid (Protestant) disengaged, first country house; country preferred.—P 1078, this office.

YOUNG Girl wishes a place as Housemaid; excellent character; disengaged 16th inst. Mail this office.

YOUNG Housemaid desires situation; will be disengaged 16th inst.; highest references.—P 1206, this office.

HOUSE AND PARLOURMAIDS WANTED.

A STRONG, capable Girl required as Housemaid. Apply, with references, to Pinehurst House, Merrion road.

A PROTESTANT Maid Wanted, 2 or 3 days weekly, for light housework; must be clean, tidy, and obliging; good references.—P 1264, Maid," this office.

A1 Upper Housemaid wanted for Lord Ardilaun's; must be well recommended; send copies.—P 1136, this office.

EXPERIENCED Parlourmaid Wanted immediately, family two; good wages; comfortable home; Protestant family preferred.—P 1170, this office.

HOUSEMAID Wanted, country place—Mrs. Charles Pim Bellis, Northing, Portstewart, N. Wales.

HOUSEMAID Wanted, Protestant, for quiet home; two in family; comfortable home; wages £22 to £24; highest references essential.—P 1263, this office.

HOUSEMAID Wanted, Protestant, R.C., for country girls preferred; sisters available; state wages, copy references required.—Mrs. Lissenden, Collegeland, Ballsbridge.

HOUSEMAID Wanted, good; Steady Cook General and Housemaid kept; small family. Send copies references, etc., to Mrs. D'Arcy, Greenhill, Killiney, Co. Dublin.

WANTED, Cook, Co. Wicklow; dairy, three maids; Richardson 7-25, 25 h.p., 1923, Cook," this office.

YOUNG Cook General Wanted, four in family; two children; second maid kept; small washing. Apply 1 Cowper Villas, Cowper road, Rathmines.

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CAPABLE, homely General; no washing; good recommendation necessary; 3 Ardmore, Anglesea road. O

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GENERAL required for small family in residential district of London; thirty-five Dublin or Belfast; fare advanced. Address "Z 1122, General," this office.

GENERAL Wanted, age about 24; good plain cook; two in family; two children (one baby); small country house near Loughrea; wages £30; fare paid on condition that remains 12 months.—Mrs. Agnew, Rock K., The Firs, Crawley Down, Sussex.

GENERAL Wanted; experienced; good wages; 2 boys; excess required. Call after 6, 7 Bloomfield road, Donnybrook.

GENERAL Wanted, small family; milk cow; regular outings; wages £18.—Ballycon Lodge, Rathfarnham, Dublin.

GENERAL Wanted, four in family, plain cooking, small washing; £21 Rathmines, Rathfarnham district; reference.—M. Cook, c/o Mrs. Byrne, 4 Charlotte st., Dublin.

LADY Cook, assist generally, care or educate children; £30.—P 1077, this office.

LADY going to England for about three months, family—P 877, this office. D

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YOUNG Cook or Waitress desire situation; outdoor; excellent papers; highly recommended; obligingness.—P 875, this office.

NURSES WANTED

A GENT for NURSES, MAIDS, and ATTENDANTS, 2 Grafton st., Dublin. Phone 1414. T

ENGAGEMENTS all Classes of experienced Nurses. T

CHILD Wanted, Lady Superintendent; must be good and superior well educated young Girl (possibly farmer's daughter) to assist in nursery; private home; children, 3, 5 and 7; first lessons, no housework; house parlourmaid kept; good wages to suitable person.—Z 1248, Nurse," this office.

EXPERIENCED Nurse Wanted for Co. Galway, to take charge of baby, 5 months, and two children.—R. O'Flaherty, Ballinderreen, Co. Galway.

LADY Wanted in Catholic family, strong Girl as General, to help with baby; wages £26 to start; two small children; wages £30.—9 Strandsam Villas, Bray.

NURSE (R.C.) Wanted in suburbs, for two children; must be fond and clever; must be good needlewoman; wages £30.—P 1187, this office.

NURSE, experienced, Wanted for twins, 20 months; Protestant; Nurse-Housemaid kept; 2 in family; Northern Counties, N. Wales. 12 10.

NURSE Wanted, Protestant; Nurse-Housemaid kept; country Protestant—Mrs. Charlton, Pine Ridge, Portrush, Ireland. T

NURSE Wanted for city Protestant; no washing; two children; must be fond of children; state age and enclose references.—P 1199, this office.

NURSES Wanted, to take baby, 3 months, in own room; Nurse-Housemaid kept; good wages; West-south Independent, Athlone.

TWO Ladies require a month offered for three months' competent Children's Nurse, to take charge of three children; age in first, 6, second, 4, third, 2; recommended.—P 1187, this office.

WANTED immediately, experienced Nurse-Housemaid, for boy, 3 years; every accuracy in capacity; Protestant; £25 18s. Irish Times Office, Belfast.

WANTED, March 1st, thoroughly experienced Nurse (R.C.) to take entire charge first baby from month; must be fond of children; good wages to suitable person. Apply by letter, Mrs. Fitzgerald, Ballyvolane, Lismire.

WANTED, Nurse, with experience, for baby and two children; Nurse-Housemaid kept; boy's nursery; also boy's nursery; under-nursery kept; Monday to Friday; house with nurses belonging, sisting age, religion, to Mrs. Hall, Ballyvolane, Lismire.

WOULD Lady living Kingstown take charge of 6 months' baby; comfortable home; 12, Irish Times Office, Kingstown.

KITCHEN, LAUNDRY, ETC., WANTED.

A CITY, inhabited Girl Wanted as Kitchenmaid; country gentleman's place; Co. Kildare. Send all particulars and references, to "Z 1210, Kitchen," this office.

WANTED, Kitchenmaid, R.C. for Co. Waterford, in family; state wages and references, to "Z 1170, Maid," this office.

DOMESTICS DISENGAGED.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY,
31 WESTMORELAND STREET,
HOURS: { 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. for Servants. 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. for Ladies. Saturdays Closed 1 p.m.

DOMESTICS CONTINUED (FROM PAGE 1.)

WANTED, respectable Woman, 30 to 40, that is to keep house for three single gentlemen; country, Ashtown district; Protestant; good wages required, to commence 1st March.—P 1189, this office.

WANTED at once, Girl, for married couple; light housework. Apply P 878, this office.

WANTED, two Maids for Dunmore House, in the Queen's County; one able to cook and milk.—Apply Maids, this office.

WANTED, middle aged Woman, strong, for House-work. Apply P 1068, this office.

WANTED, young Domestic Worker, gentleman's family; must be neat; to wash work; would train as intelligent girl; good wages; comfortable home; state age. Apply, enclosing copies, stating references.—P 1219, this office.

WANTED immediately, Co. Tipperary, strong Girl, about 20, for housework; family, lady and boys; good home permanent kept; scrubbing; fowl, etc.—P 1150, this office.

WANTED, respectable young R.C. country Girl for kitchen; must be fond of children; help in kitchen if required; previous experience not necessary but character essential; family, lady, three boys, ages 7, 5, 3; copies of references.—Lady Napier, Mulfarnham, Westmeath.

WANTED, a Girl to assist (indoor); good outings.—54 Rathmore road, Drumcondra.

COOKS AND DISHWASHING WANTED.

A YOUNG Cook General Wanted. Call 17 Rostan terrace, before 2 p.m.

A1 Cook-Housekeeper, £35; a Cook and H.P., £30; a Cook and Housemaid, £28; a Cook, £26 to £30.—Kennedy's, 50 Grafton st.

COOK General and Housemaid Wanted; small family; Mrs. Bredall, 150 Pine Valley, Donnybrook, Dublin. C

COOK General, of cook. Apply, stating wages, experience, reference, Parsons, 7 Lancaster road, Rathgar, Dublin.

COOK Wanted at once, country place; two in family; £25; comfortable home; wages regarded, and good character essential.—Apply Mrs. E. Seagne, Kilbrean House, Knocktopher, Co. Kilkenny.

COOK General Wanted for single gentleman, Rathgar district; house parlourmaid kept; with outside help; must be good plain cook; wages £30.—Address, this office. C

COOK General Wanted; must be good cook; wages £30.—P 1170, this office. D

COOK General Wanted immediately; good references; good cook; family two; small washing; house parlourmaid kept. Apply 32 Lower Baggot st. Sunday, 11 to after 2. T

EXPERIENCED Cook Wanted 29th February; small dairy, baking; three in family; kitchenmaid kept; state reference.—Hanna, Brunswick-view, Co. Kildare. T

FIRST Class Cook Wanted, end of month, country house near Dublin; kitchen and scullerymaid kept; good wages.—Z 1240, Cook," this office.

GOOD Cook Wanted, Widow preferred, Ladies' and Gents' Cycles, 1920 Models, now available; catalogue free, Dublin Depot, 2 Stephen's Green. 26 12

GOOD Cook Wanted, Protestant, Cycles from, Ashtown, Junior, New Hudson, Triumph, Swift, and B.S.A.; prices from £69 10s.; our purpose built 7/9 per month.—Stevens' Cycle Depot, 5 Aston's quay, Dublin.

LADY'S B.S.A. High Grade (All Weather), 2 speed gear, perfect condition, cost £21, accept £12.—Apply Hall, 16 Haddington road, Donnybrook.

MOTOR Cycles—Standards, 8 H.P., 1914, 3 speeds, with two speed gear, £50 3-9, with Clutch and Kickstarter £65, 3½ h.p., with two speed gear, £67 4-4, having Clutch and Kickstarter £75 10s. Sole Irish Agents, Rathgrove, Howth, Ltd., Stephen's Green. D

MOTOR Cycles—Hedge Mulit, 3½ Ariel, 3½ starter; the two speed, Enfields and Reeves; delivery from March.—M. Moore, Drumcondra. T

MOTOR Cycles—Douglas, 1919; Rex 6 Twin, 1914; Indian, 3½, 1914; Rudge, 3½, Light Weight, 1913; Connaught Twin, £375. Trial and particulars, Fitzgerald, 56, Rathmines road.

NOW is the time to have your Motor Cycle overhauled; best work guaranteed and moderate charges.—Clyde Motor Cycle Engineers, 41 Bride st., Dublin. D

SUNBEAM, 3½, Model 7, 1914, two speed gear, perfect condition; any trial given.—Thompson, 5 Burgh quay, O'Connell Bridge.

TRIUMPH, 4 h.p., three speed clutch, 1914, Lucas lighting, Bosch magneto, all makes, from £2.—Fitzgerald, 128 Stephen's Green.

TRIUMPH, 2 stroke, 1914, fitted with Lucas lighting set, horn, speedometer, and Bosch magneto; splendid condition, £56.—Inverin, 2 stroke, 1918, condition as new, £48.—Thomson's Garage, Bangor.

TWO Ariel 3½ H.P. Model 1919, 2 speed, 2 new tyres, in good condition double dicker, G.A.V. dynamo lighting set complete; £360.—P 1075, this office.

TWO Scotts and Five Seater Cars Wanted, not earlier than 1912; state price and particulars.—P 1194, this office.

WANTED, early delivery of new Ford Car; willing to pay premium.—"Z 1134, Ford," this office. C

WANTED, Landaulette, Sunbeam or Talbot preferred; must be given for cash or exchange car; required immediately.—P 1134, this office.

WANTED, Ford Touring Car; must give full particulars.—P 1156, this office.

WANTED, two Cups; must not be in running order; must be cheap; give full particulars.—P 1159, this office.

WANTED, by professional man, small Coupe Car of Cowley, or similar; condition must be good; will pay good price. Address "Z 923, Motor," this office.

MOTOR CYCLES.

"A1"—1920 HARLEY Combinations from stock. Reconditioned Combinations include Harleys, Indians, A.J.S., Humber, Ariel, Enfields, Douglas, American Excelsior, and Rudges, etc. Lotts, New Imperial Jap, Diamond, Triton, P and M., and Sunbeams all coming shortly. 'Phone 2010.—Wards Bros., Lemon street. T

IMMEDIATE Delivery from Stock.
ROVER 5/6 H.P. TWIN COMBINATION, 1920.
CLYNO LIGHTWEIGHTS, 2½ h.p., 2 speeds.

WALLEN, TRINITY ST. GARAGE. T

A. W. Woods, Westland Row, Orders booked for New B.S.A. Twin. T

A. T. Woods, Westland Row—Side Cars in stock for all makes. T

ADVANCES on Motor Bikes, Cars, Jewels.—Gorman, 4 Dawnbaker, Wineharen st., opposite Four Courts; new system. T

BABY Triumph, 1916, 2 speed, Lucas lamp, horn, stop, spare belt, and tyre; perfect order; expert mechanic; £50, or Exchange for Sunbeam or B.S.A. Combination, not later 1916, cash allowed.—P 1120, this office.

CONNAUGHT, Two Stroke Motor Bike in first class order, for £50, at Keeling's, 52-53 Lower Abbey st.

CALTHORPE, Two Stroke, two speed, just received 52-53 Lower Abbey st., and 5 Rochelle's Walk. X

FOR Sale, Triumph, 6-8 h.p., 4 cylinder, perfect condition, overhauled by makers. Seen Wilmot, Dutfry road, Glasnevin. D

HARLEY Davidson Combination for Sale, 7 to 8 h.p., 1916; excellent order; tools, accessories, spares, insurance £160.—Hemphill, Hamilton, Allenbury road.

MOTOR Cycle and Sidecar for Sale, running order, £40; spares, lamp, horn, etc.; £45 or nearest offer.—1 Ash drive.

MONARCH Motor Cycles, 2½ h.p., two strokes models, with two speed gear, £50 3-9, with Clutch and Kickstarter £65, 3½ h.p., with two speed gear, £67 4-4, having Clutch and Kickstarter £75 10s. Sole Irish Agents, Rathgrove, Howth, Ltd., Stephen's Green. D

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WANTED, by professional man, small Coupe Car of Cowley, or similar; condition must be good; will pay good price. Address "Z 923, Motor," this office.

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LAW REPORTS.

AN ALIEN'S SUPPOSED RIGHTS.

In the Court of Appeal yesterday, before the Lord Chancellor, Lord Justice Ronan, and Lord Justice O'Connor, an appeal in the case of Peglar v. Johnstone came on for hearing. The plaintiff and appellant was William Peglar, an American citizen, who resided in Blackrock when the writ was issued on November, 1918. His brought an action against Colonel Edgeworth Johnstone, Chief Commissioner, D.M.P., for arrest and conversion of £124 in cash and a cheque for £4 15s., the property of the plaintiff, which the police seized in 1916, was arrested and deported and imprisoned. The plaintiff alleged that he was in the rebellion of Easter, 1916, was arrested and deported and imprisoned. The plaintiff also asked, in the alternative, that the money be returned to him. The action was tried before Mr. Justice Fitzgibbon and a City of Dublin jury in July last, and the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff in respect of £24, credits of his business. The plaintiff, in his evidence, said that he was a member of the Clan-na-Gael in America, and that part of the money taken by the police (£100) had been loaned or granted to him by the National Aid Association—a body that existed for assisting those who had taken part in, or who were victimised for, the part they had taken in the rebellion. The judge directed the jury to find for the defendant, but left them the question—was the sum of £124, or any part of it, the property of the plaintiff? If they answered in the affirmative as to £24, but could not agree as to the balance of £100. The case for the defence was that the plaintiff was an alien, and also that the money was probably to be used for illegal purposes. The King's Bench Division reduced a motion on behalf of the plaintiff to have judgment entered for him as regards the £24, and for the request that a new trial be ordered as regards the balance of the plaintiff's claim. From the decision of the King's Bench this appeal was brought.

Mr. Healy, K.C., and Mr. J. O'Byrne (instructed by Mr. F. J. Duggan) appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Serjeant Kalfiran, Mr. Serjeant M'Sweeny, and Mr. Cecil Fforde (instructed by the Chief Crown Solicitor) appeared for the respondents.

The arguments turned on the rights and privileges of friendly aliens. Mr. Healy said that the plaintiff in this case had the same rights as regards personal property as any subject of the Crown. 17, chapter 17, of the Act of 1914, which prescribed that the real and personal property of every description may be taken, acquired, held, and disposed of by an alien in the same manner in all respects as by a natural born British subject.

Lord Justice Ronan—Can the protection of the Crown be withdrawn from an alien?

Mr. O'Byrne replied that protection belonged to the alien so long as he resided in the country. Allegiance he admitted, was no defence to an action for the recovery of his property.

Lord Justice Ronan—That is as regards subjects.

Mr. O'Byrne said that Peglar had been punished for illegal drilling. He had paid the penalty, and was allowed to return.

The Lord Chancellor—What has that got to do with his obligation to give allegiance as long as he is here. When he comes to claim the protection and care of the King the King says "No."

Mr. O'Byrne said that the action was not brought against the Crown, but against a person who had the money of the plaintiff. As regards the acts of the plaintiff, he was deported, and subsequently brought back and allowed to live in Ireland.

Lord Justice Ronan—He got his chance.

Lord Justice O'Connor—The whole question is whether an alien living in this country has all the rights of the subject as against the Crown.

The Lord Chancellor—Even though he has put himself in a position of open rebellion?

Lord Justice O'Connor—Mr. Healy says that he may rebel as often as he likes.

The Lord Chancellor—It would be an extraordinary state of the law if a man could come in here without permission. You say that once in here he can do as he likes.

Mr. O'Byrne—I do not say that.

Mr. Serjeant M'Sweeny—An alien has no right to land in this country against the authority of the King.

Lord Justice Ronan—These people have not the same rights as subjects. They are allowed to be here in the country, and the King allows them to have the ordinary rights of property, and when there is any authority at common law that put it beyond that?

Mr. O'Byrne—I think not; but there is a broader and bigger question involved than the personal equity of the plaintiff. The plaintiff has the same constitutional right as regards his property as a British subject.

Lord Justice O'Connor—I do not think he has the same right to resort to the British Court of Justice as a British subject has.

The arguments have not concluded.

A COCK FIGHT FILM.—In the King's Bench Division, before Mr. Justice Gibson and Mr. Justice Kenny, in the case of Norman Whitten and Robert W. Mackie v. William Lynch, Mr. Reardon, K.C., instructed by Mr. M. J. Bowers) applied on behalf of the plaintiffs, who carry on business in Dublin as the General Film Supply, for an order for final judgment. The defendant was a film-renter in Mountjoy, who had taken part in the rebellion of Easter, 1916, was arrested and deported and imprisoned. The plaintiffs' case was brought to recover £25 from the defendant for the hire of a film entitled "Cock Fight in the Queen's County and Kildare" for exhibition by the defendant in the Queen's County under an agreement. Counsel stated that a game-cock fight took place in the Queen's County, and an operator was there with apparatus to make a cinematograph picture. The cock-fight was interrupted by the police before it concluded, and the film operator had to depart along with the other gentlemen who were present. The result was that the film was not quite as long as it was hoped that it would be. It was suggested by the defendant that he was to be paid £1 per foot for the film, and that he was to get a free copy of it. Mr. Hungerford, instructed by Mr. J. J. Shebbeare (solicitor), on behalf of the defendant, resisted the application. The Court made no rule on the motion, and directed that the action should be tried by a judge without a jury.

FAMILY DISPUTE ABOUT A FARM.—Judgment was delivered yesterday in the case of Kiernan v. M'Cann, which came before the Master of the Rolls in the Chancery Division. The plaintiff was Patrick Kiernan, of Kells, Co. Meath, who claimed to be a creditor of Charles Matthews, deceased, who lived at Turkstown, Co. Meath. The defendant, Charles M'Cann, was a publican, Co. Navan, was sued, as executor of the deceased. The matter arose on an application by Elizabeth and Catherine Matthews, sisters of the deceased, claiming that they were entitled to a two-thirds share of a farm at Turkstown, which the deceased had bequeathed to his executor (his nephew). It appeared that the farm had been originally in the possession of Charles Matthews, senior, who died in 1862, and a lease was given in 1874 to his son John, who became registered owner. John assigned the farm to his brother Charles, the deceased, subject to the payment of £80 to each of his two sisters. By his will the deceased left the entire farm to his nephew, Charles M'Cann, subject to the payment of £40 to each sister. The sisters had continued to live on the farm, all the other members of the family having left or died. They refused to give up possession, but claimed to be entitled to a two-third share between them. The Master, after hearing the evidence and considering judgment, said that he believed that the doctrine on which the shares of next-of-kin lapsing under Statutes of Distribution became vested in the remaining next-of-kin as joint tenants was a doctrine which must be repudiated. In the present case he held that a lease was made to John in 1874, and that the probabilities were against the other members of the family giving up their rights. His lordship was of opinion that the interest under the agreement for the purchase from the Lord Commission was a trust under a family arrangement. He found that the last four members of the family—namely, John, Charles, Catherine, and Elizabeth Matthews—held their shares as tenants in common, and declared that the present defendant, Charles M'Cann, was entitled to one-half as executor and devisee of Charles Matthews, and that Catherine and Elizabeth were entitled to one-fourth each. He directed a reference as to what were the duties performed by the executor, and to what were the duties incurred in connection with the general management of the farm, and to fix the occupation rent to Catherine and Elizabeth Matthews. He allowed the claimant's costs and the costs of the present motion, but not of the previous proceedings of the farm. Counsel for the plaintiff—Mr. J. Whitaker, K.C., and Mr. Monaghan (instructed by Mr. P. A. Murphy). For the defendant—Mr. Herbert Wilson, K.C., and Mr. Noonan (instructed by Mr. T. Gahan). For Catherine and Elizabeth Matthews—Mr. M'Gonigal, K.C. (instructed by Mr. J. Lynch).

INCOME TAX RETURNS.—An application was made to Mr. Justice Powell yesterday in a pending action of Fry v. Orr, in which the plaintiff is seeking to establish a partnership alleged to have existed between himself and the late Andrew Orr in a business carried on at Kilkeel, Co. Down, from the year 1870 down to the death of Mr. Orr, whose representative the defendant is. Mr. Overend (instructed by Messrs. Hunter, Moore, and Boyle), on behalf of the plaintiff, asked that a subpœna duces tecum to the Inspector of Taxes directing his attendance in court, and bringing with him the income tax returns made by the plaintiff and by the plaintiff's partnership firm. The plaintiff had applied to the authorities for inspection of these returns, and this had been refused on the ground that it would be contrary to the public interest and contrary to the obligation of secrecy. Mr. Justice Powell made an order directing the plaintiff's solicitors to write to the Inspector of Taxes informing him that the Court should not, in any way decide the question of privilege, and that the subpœna was merely to secure the attendance of the officer with the necessary documents, if privilege, or otherwise, of those documents in evidence, for argument at the trial.

DISPUTE ABOUT A CELTIC MONUMENT.—In the King's Bench Division, before the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Pim, and Mr. Justice Gordon, in the case of Sharp v. Kiernan, an application was made on behalf of the defendant, Mr. Michael Kiernan, of Richmond terrace, Meath road, Bray, for an order setting aside the verdict and judgment obtained by the plaintiff, and that judgment be entered for the defendant, or that a new trial be ordered. The plaintiff was Mr. Edward Sharp, monumental sculptor, Great Brunswick street, Dublin, and the action was brought to recover £125 for the supply and erection of a Celtic cross in memory of the grave of the late Mr. Thomas Kiernan (one time Chief Clerk of the Crown and Peace for the County Leitrim), in Glasnevin Cemetery. Mr. Kiernan died intestate in October, 1914, leaving personal estate valued at £12,000. The defendant, who had returned from Australia, was a nephew of the deceased, and became entitled to an undivided property as heir-at-law. Mr. McGarrity, after the deceased took £6,000 of the personal estate, and the balance was divided amongst other relatives. The action was tried before Mr. Justice Pim and a jury, and on the findings of the jury judgment was entered for the plaintiff, with a stay of execution for three weeks. The jury found that the contract between Mr. McGarrity together ordered the erection of the monument, and that the defendant alone did not order it, but they failed to agree as to whether or not the defendant understood to pay the cost. The grounds on which it was sought to have the verdict set aside were that Mr. Justice Moore had wrongly directed the jury, that the findings were inconsistent and against the evidence. Some days after the interview between the defendant and his aunt (Mrs. McGarrity) with regard to their respective contributions towards the cost of the monument while negotiations with the plaintiff were going on. The defendant, it was stated, had agreed to pay £200, and was still prepared to pay that sum, but he had given no instructions to proceed with the erection at the increased estimate, which the plaintiff found necessary owing to the rise in the cost of the grave plot. The plaintiff agreed that he would have proceeded with the work if he had not had instructions from Mrs. McGarrity to stop. The Court saw held that the defendant was liable, and that the plaintiff was entitled to judgment. The appeal was dismissed, with costs against the defendant. Mr. Black, K.C., and Mr. C. S. Campbell (instructed by Mr. J. Gleeson) appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. T. Sullivan, K.C., and Mr. Devitt (instructed by Messrs. Sheridan and Kenny), appeared for the defendant.

OWNERSHIP OF A LEAGUE HALL.—In the Chancery Division, before Mr. Justice Powell, in the case of Cornelius Magennis and others v. John Johnston and McCourt) applied on behalf of the plaintiffs, farmers in the County Down, for an order for discovery of documents. The action was brought for a declaration that the post of ground, with the buildings thereon, known as Mr. Tullymore League Hall, County Down, held by Matthew King, deceased, was held by the defendant, who is a solicitor at Newcastle, County Down, in trust for the members of the Bryansford Branch of the United Irish League, of which the plaintiffs are members. Mr. Geoghegan (instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Deering), for the defendant, argued that he was not entitled to make discovery. The judge made no rule on the motion, it having been agreed that Mr. Johnston, solicitor, should have inspection of the documents.

THE LEGAL DIARY.

LAW NOTICES—Wednesday, February 11, 1920.

COURT OF APPEAL.—For hearing. Final Appeals—Orr v. Johnston, part heard; in re C. E. Murphy, a solicitor, and 12 other appeals.

CHANCERY DIVISION.—Lord Chancellor.—In Lunacy. Before the Examiner, 11.30.—Re Mary Miley and Matilda Miley, Oversand, &c., Brown and M'Cann, Chambers. Before the Chief Clerk, at 11.30.—Norman, Bolton, minors; O'Dwyer, minor.

KING'S BENCH DIVISION.—Chancery Motions. Action.—Cooperative Distillers Board v. Kilkenny Co-operative Distillery Co. Ltd. Before Mr. Justice Ronan, at 11.—Ryall v. M'Manus, sen. cert; Moore v. Kelly, sen. cert; Donnelly; Knowles v. Miller; Martin v. Dublin United Tramways Co.; Bruton v. Kennedy; Cockran, Bros. and O'Brien. Master Dawson, 11.—Exparte Maguire; Maguire v. Maguire; Maguire v. Maguire. Before Mr. M'Carroll, J. P. Mahony, Wicklow County Council to Tuthill, Bray Urban District Council to Bray Harbour Commissioners, 11; Exparte Beaumont, Dublin Corporation to Mayor, Councillors and Burgesses of Dublin, 11.30.—Exparte Turner, J. Turner, Dublin, Co. Dublin, Co. Council to Turner, J. Turner, Dublin, Co. Dublin, Co. Council to Douglas Scott, Esquire, Solicitor to Directors.—National Bank v. Bolger. 11.30. Receiver's Accounts.—Scott (Ireland) Downes v. Naughton, from 4th inst. to 6th inst.

KING'S BENCH DIVISION.—In Court 1, 11. Crown Side. Exparte Motions.—The King (Flanagan) v. Justices Co. Antrim. Exparte Motions.—The King (Fitzgerald) v. Justices Co. Antrim. Civil Bill Appeals. Right.—Thompson and Son v. The King. Crown Side (continued). The King v. M'Donnell; Jackson v. Motions on Notice.—Exparte Motions. 11. Rule Nisi for Certiorari and Prohibition.—Exparte Turtle and Co. v. Perrott; Mahony v. Perrott (Ellen); Mahony v. Perrott (Timothy); Tuohey v. Robertson v. Hyde; Daly v. Magee.

Hearing of the References.—Friday, 13th February, 11.30.

BANKRUPTCY.—Before the Chief Registrar at Chief Clerk, 11.—Caldwell, sole trader, Dublin. Before the Registrar, 11.—Caldwell, sole trader, Dublin; Nelson and Son and Dawson; Carr, referees, sol., Nelson and Son and Dawson; Carr, referees, sol., Nelson and Son and Dawson; Carr, referees, sol.,

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IL TROVATORE.
Misses Florence Morden, Mabel Dennis. Messrs. Joseph O'Mara, John Olivero, David Evans.
Conductor—W. J. C. Hekker.
To-morrow (Thur.)—"UN BALLO IN MASCHERA."
Friday—"MADAM BUTTERFLY."
Saturday, Matinee, 2.30.—"FAUST."
Saturday Evening—"THE BOHEMIAN GIRL."
Monday—"PAGLIACCI" and "CAVALLERIA."
Tuesday, Matinee—"RIGOLETTO."
Tuesday Evening—"LILY OF KILLARNEY."
Ash Wednesday—THEATRE CLOSED.
Thursday—"MARITANA."

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Best Lady, Best Gent, Best Comic, Best Paper Costume, and Waltzing Competition.
Messrs. Levinston's Augmented Band.
DANCING, 9 till 4.30. Tel. 3447.
Tickets, 2/6, or the Door, 3/6 Each.

ROYAL VETERINARY COLLEGE
DANCE,
GRESHAM HOTEL,
MONDAY, 16th FEBRUARY.
Mr. Clarke-Barry's Orchestra (Personally Conducted).
Tickets (Limited), 17/6 Each, from the
Hon. Organizers { E. A. EVANS,
{ R. J. ROE,
Royal Veterinary College, Ballsbridge.

ADELAIDE HOSPITAL
100,000 HALF-CROWN FUND.
A Sale, organised by the Matron and Staff, and aided by the following Parishes—Rathmines, Christ Church (Leeson Park), St. Anne's, Donnybrook, St. Peter's, St. Catherine's, Ormond quay, and Adelaide road Presbyterian Church—will be held in the Hospital on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 10th and 11th MARCH.
CONTRIBUTIONS URGENTLY NEEDED.

ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
WESTLAND ROW, DUBLIN.
The Half-Term will begin on WEDNESDAY, 18th FEBRUARY, 1920.
Candidates' Pupils are requested to enter their names at once.
(By Order)
C. E. GRAHAME HARVEY, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.
PURSUANT to an Order of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice in Ireland, made in the matter of the Estate of
RICHARD ANDERSON, Deceased;
And in a Cause "ACTON v. ANDERSON," 1919—No. 993.
The creditors of the said Richard Anderson, late of 1 Waterloo place, Dublin, Commission Agent, Deceased, who died on or about the month of May, 1919, are, on or before the 30th day of February, 1920, to send by post, prepaid, to Mr. H. J. McCormick, of 37 Molesworth street, the Solicitor for the Plaintiffs, the Executors of the Deceased, their Christian names and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars, of their claims, a statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Order.
Every creditor holding any security is to produce the same before Mr. Justice Pirrit, at his Chambers, Four Courts, Dublin, on the 1st day of March, 1920, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.
Dated this 30th day of January, 1920.
THOS. W. ELLEKER, Chief Clerk.
H. J. McCORMICK, Solicitor, 37 Molesworth street, Dublin.

STATUTORY NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
In the Goods of
EDWARD FAWCETT, late of High Park, Roches, in the County of Tipperary, Doctor of Medicine, Deceased.
Notice is hereby given, that, pursuant to the 22nd and 23rd Victoria, cap. 35, all persons claiming to be creditors, or otherwise to have any claim or demand against the estate and effects of the said Edward Fawcett, Deceased, who died on the 20th day of November, 1919, are hereby required on or before the 23rd day of February, 1920, to furnish in writing the particulars of such claims or demands to the undersigned, Solicitors for the Executors, 7 Lincoln's Inn Fields, in the Royal Exchange, London, the Probate appointed by the Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation, the Executors of the Will of said Deceased, to whom Administration with the Will annexed of said Deceased has been granted in the Principal Registry of the King's Bench Division (Probate) of the High Court of Justice, Ireland, on the 23th day of January, 1920, and in default thereof, the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said Testator, having regard only to the claims of which notice and particulars shall have been given as above required.
Dated the 3rd day of February, 1920.
A. and L. GOODBODY, Solicitors for the said Administrator, 24 Dame street, Dublin.

NOTICE OF CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.
PATRICK BARRY, Deceased.
Notice is hereby given that Patrick Barry, late of Grannet's Park, Summerhill, County Meath, Gentleman, by his Will, dated the 1st day of January, 1918, bequeathed to—
The Parish Priest for the time being of Dangan, County Meath, the sum of Fifty Pounds for Masses for the repose of his soul and the souls of his deceased relatives, said Masses to be offered up in a Public Church in Ireland at the rate of 10/- for each Mass.
And the said Testator charged his Farm and Lands known as Grannet's, Summerhill aforesaid, with the payment of the sum of One Thousand Pounds for the erection of a stained glass window in the Catholic Church of Dangan.
The said Testator died on the 30th day of September, 1918, and his said Will was proved by the Reverend Robert Barry, P.P., and Robert J. Keogh, Esquire, Executors named, and Probate thereof was granted out of the Principal Registry, Probate and Matrimonial Division of the High Court of Justice in Ireland on the 11th day of November, 1919.
Dated this 7th day of February, 1920.
THOMAS MONTGOMERY, Solicitor for said Executors, 8 Upper Ormond quay, Dublin.

To the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests and to all whom it may concern.

STATUTORY NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
PATRICK BARRY, late of Grannet's Park, Summerhill, County Meath, Gentleman, Deceased.
Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute 22 and 23 Vic., cap. 35, that all persons claiming to be creditors of, or otherwise having any claims or demands against the estate of the said Patrick Barry, Deceased, who died on the 30th day of September, 1919, are hereby required, on or before the 9th day of March, 1920, to furnish in writing particulars of such claims, demands to the undersigned Solicitor for the Rev. Robert Barry, P.P., and Robert J. Keogh, Esquire, the Executors named in the Will of the said Deceased, to whom Probate was granted forth of the Principal Registry of the King's Bench Division (Probate) of the High Court of Justice in Ireland on the 11th day of November, 1919.
And notice is also given that after the said 9th day of March, 1920, the Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims for which notice shall have been given as above required.
Dated 30th day of January, 1920.
THOMAS MONTGOMERY, Solicitor for the said Executors, 8 Upper Ormond quay, Dublin.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL.
HIPPODROME .. 6.45 .. TWICE NIGHTLY 8.50
BEN BEYER, FOUR SWIFTS
JOE O'GORMAN.
JOSEPH CHRESTHAM, GRAHAM BROS.
MARSKI, DOLLEY PRINCE, BIOSCOPE.
THE SEVEN BRAMUSAS.
AT THE REQUEST OF MANY OF OUR PATRONS THE MANAGEMENT HAVE DECIDED ON BOOKING THE UPPER CIRCLE FOR ALL PERFORMANCES. A SPECIAL BOX OFFICE IN THE WINTER GARDENS IS NOW OPEN FROM 10 A.M. TO 6 P.M. AND LATER AT THE UPPER CIRCLE ENTRANCE FROM 6 P.M. TO 8 P.M., WHEN SEATS CAN BE SECURED at 1/-.
WINTER GARDENS.
Vocalist This Week—MISS J. M. MAHER.
Light Refreshments. No Charge for Admission.

THEATRE ROYAL.
TUESDAY NEXT AT 3 P.M.
Mr. THOMAS QUINLAN
Presents the
BEECHAM
SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
Conducted by ALBERT COATES.
Vocalist—EDNA THORNTON.
A FEW SEATS STILL AVAILABLE. GALLERY TICKETS NOW ON SALE.
Booking at Cramer's.

TIVOLI 6.45, 8.45. TIVOLI
Tel. 4125.
ARCH. HILL,
The Most Popular Tenor,
TOM PARKER ..... 4 CHARLTONS.
And All Star Company.
First House—Mr. Hill will appear at 7.30.
Second House—Mr. Hill will appear at 9.45.
Prices Reduced. Entirely New Programme.

KINGSTOWN PAVILION.
LAST DAY OF HENRY AINLEY IN "QUINNEYS." AT 5.30, 6, and 8.30.
It does not matter what the weather is like to-day. Don't let it keep you from seeing this delightfully human picture.

DANCES, 8 to 11, THIS EVENING.
AND SATURDAY.
Evening Dress or Uniform.
MR. W. A. MANAHAN'S BAND.
THURSDAY.
Evening Dress Optional.
MR. W. A. MANAHAN'S BAND.
Private Lessons by Appointment.
T. LEGGETT BYRNE, 27 ADELAIDE ROAD. 'Phone 1812.

DANCING.
MISS HAINES,
13 WESTMORELAND STREET, DUBLIN.
Private Lessons by Appointment.

THE ELYSEE DANCES,
35 DAWSON STREET,
To-morrow
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
See "Arrangements for To-day."
Full Weekly Programme in "Irish Times" Every Monday.

Mr. & Mrs. MOROSINI WHELAN,
91 HARCOURT STREET, DUBLIN.
Instruction in Latest Ballroom Dances from 10 to 4.
CLASS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
DANCE, 8 to 11 p.m.,
EVERY THURSDAY,
MILLS' HALL, MERRION ROW.
Mr. Graham Kelly's Band.
'Phone—4637. Private Lessons by Appointment.

PUBLIC NOTICES.
FAMINE IN CENTRAL EUROPE.
A MEETING
IS INTENDED TO BE HELD AT
THE FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE,
83a RATHMINES ROAD,
TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY),
FEBRUARY 11th, 1920,
3.30 p.m.
Speakers:
Miss MARION C. FOX,
Mr. CHARLES RODEN BUXTON,
Both of whom have Visited the Famine Districts.

FAMINE IN EUROPE.
A MEETING
WILL BE HELD IN THE
LECTURE HALL,
FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE,
6 EUSTACE STREET,
TO-MORROW (THURSDAY),
FEBRUARY 12th, 1920,
3 p.m.
Speakers:
Miss MARION C. FOX
and
Mr. CHARLES RODEN BUXTON,
Both of whom have visited the Famine Districts.
A Collection will be taken in Aid of the FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.
AFTERNOON LECTURES, 1920.
THIS (WEDNESDAY) AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock,
EARLY IRISH POETRY.
By ROBIN E. W. FLOWER, B.A.
Admission 1/-

TRINITY COLLEGE
MISSION IN BELFAST.
THE
ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
Will be held in the
MUSEUM BUILDINGS, T.C.D.,
on THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12th, at 4 p.m.
The BISHOP OF DOWN will preside, and the REV. A. G. RANNOS, Head of the Mission, will address the meeting.
Tea will be served afterwards at a small charge.

ST. PATRICK'S NURSES' HOME,
101 S. STEPHEN'S GREEN.
The
ANNUAL PUBLIC MEETING
Will be held at 101 S. STEPHEN'S GREEN,
on MONDAY, 16th FEBRUARY, 1920.
The Chair will be taken at 4 p.m. by His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin. Chief Speakers—Hayes Law, Esq., M.D., and J. McWalter, Esq., M.D. Tea 4.45.

NOTICE.
MILITARY INVESTITURE.
THE WAR OFFICE announces that a "Military Investiture" for Officers (including Ladies, and all ranks of Warrant Officers, Nursing Sisters, and Nurses both serving and ex-service, will be held at the Viceregal Lodge, Phœnix Park, Dublin, at a time and date to be notified later, by His Excellency the Viceroy, on behalf of His Majesty the King.
The following decorations will be conferred:—K.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., O.B.E., M.B.E., D.S.O., and Bar to D.S.O., and Bar to M.C., M.C., and Bar to M.C., and Bar to R.R. Cross. Recipients of Meritorious certificates to attend will be those who reside in the Command. Territorial Officers who are entitled to the "T.D." may attend, if they so desire.
Recipients of Gallantry Medals (V.C., D.C.M., M.M., and M.S.M.) and Recipients of Orders, where the degree of the Order to be conferred is higher than that of Companion or Commander, will not be eligible.
Free railway return warrants, and detention allowance if absolutely necessary, will be allowed to recipients of decorations awarded to ex-Army personnel for services in the Field, or otherwise in connection with the War.
All Officers and ex-Officers who served in the Army, etc., or on Army, etc., service, and who desire to attend, should furnish the Assistant Military Secretary, G.H.Q., Ireland, Parkgate, DUBLIN, not later than 25th FEBRUARY, 1920, with the following particulars:—
(a) Surname and Christian Names in full; rank (Regimental Number in the case of a Warrant Officer for the M.C.); and the Army Unit served in when the Decoration was awarded.
(b) Full Postal Address.
(c) The Decoration (or Decorations) awarded, but not yet received, and, if known, the date of the "Gazette" in which the award appeared.
(d) Whether recipient is still in the Army or on Army Service or not.
(e) If not now in the Army (or on Army Service), and a travelling warrant is required to the nearest to and from the Investiture, the nearest Railway Station from which he or she will travel.
Civilian attire will be worn at the Investiture, except (i.) by those serving in the Army or on Army Service, and (ii.) by those whose uniform (service dress) is still available.
Recipients of Orders and Decorations referred to in paragraph 2 above will be given the option of being conveyed to an Investiture at Buckingham Palace or Windsor Castle.

MERSEY DOCKS AND HARBOUR BOARD.
LANDING PLACE FOR IRISH ANIMALS AT BIRKENHEAD.
The Ministry of Food having directed that Rail Stock from Ireland is to be accepted at any Mersey ports on Sundays, Notice is hereby given that in future Irish Live Stock will not be allowed to be landed at the landing place for Irish Animals at Birkenhead between noon on Saturday and midnight on Sunday.
By Order,
ALFRED CHANDLER,
General Manager and Secretary.
Dock Office, Liverpool, February 9th, 1920.

MALONE TRAINING SCHOOL
(FORMERLY MALONE REFORMATORY, BELFAST).
THE SIXTIETH ANNUAL MEETING OF SUBSCRIBERS AND FRIENDS
SCHOOL, INKSWORTH ROAD, BELFAST,
ON TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), 12th February, 1920,
At 3 o'clock p.m.
The DEAN OF BELFAST (the Very Rev. T. G. G. Stack) will preside.
Mrs. HERBERT EWART will Distribute the Prizes.
GYMNASTIC DISPLAY BY BOYS.
JOHN GREEN, Hon. Secretary.
E. E. KINAHAN, Hon. Treasurer.

NOTICE
THE INDIAN BAZAAR
IS SOON LEAVING DUBLIN.
THE CLEARANCE SALE is worth inspecting, even if you have to travel a few miles for that purpose.
SHOP NEAR GAIETY THEATRE, DUBLIN.

SPECIAL SELECTION
GRAND
PIANOS
Magnificent NEW MODELS by
BROADWOOD,
SAMES, Etc.
Slightly used, perfect condition, by
STEINWAY,
BECHSTEIN,
IBACH.
Particulars from
PIGOTT AND CO., LTD.
112 GRAFTON ST., Also DUBLIN.
CORK and LIMERICK.

J. W. ELVERY & CO., LTD.
HOT WATER BAGS,
BED WARMERS,
RUBBER OVERSHOES,
SNOW BOOTS,
RUBBER KNEE BOOTS,
ETC., ETC.
ELEPHANT HOUSE.
46 & 47 LR. SACKVILLE ST. } DUBLIN.
34 NASSAU ST. }
65 DAWSON ST. }
ALSO AT CORK AND LONDON.

BY APPOINTMENT. BY APPOINTMENT.
RINGS
OF THE FINEST QUALITY AND IN ALL THE NEWEST STYLES.
PEARL NECKLETS,
BEAUTIFULLY GRADED AND PERFECTLY MATCHED FOR COLOUR.
BEAD NECKLETS,
IN JADE, TURQUOISE, AND AMBER.
TORTOISESHELL
IN ALL FORMS—FOR THE TOILET TABLE OR AS SLAVE BANGLES.
CIGARETTE CASES AND HOLDERS.
WEST & SON,
GRAFTON HOUSE,
102 & 103 GRAFTON ST., DUBLIN.

WEATHER FORECAST.

General Inference.—A very deep depression is centred far north of the British Isles. Westerly winds and unsettled, showery weather are probable generally.

Ireland, N.W. and N.E.—Moderate westerly winds; variable sky, some showers; fair visibility; moderate temperature.

Ireland, S.E. and S.W.—Moderate westerly winds; variable sky, some showers; visibility fair; rather mild to moderate temperature.

HIGH WATER AT DUBLIN BAR.

To-day....Morning 4. 3 | Evening 4.31
To-morrow.. .. 5. 1 | 5.38

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

To-day....Rises .. 7.54 | Sets 5.26
To-morrow.. .. 7.52 | 5.28

LIGHTING-UP TIME ..... 6.56 P.M.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TO-DAY.

Theatre Royal—Hippodrome, 6.45 and 8.50 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre—"Il Trovatore," 7.45 p.m.
Queen's Theatre—"The Famine," 6.30 and 8.45 p.m.
Empire Theatre—"Cinderella," 6.40 and 8.40 p.m.
Tivoli Theatre—6.45 and 8.45 p.m.
Abbey Theatre—"The Devil's Disciple," 8.15 p.m.
Bohemian Picture Theatre—10.30 a.m. to 10.30 p.m.
Princess Cinema—Rathmines—Continuous.
Pillar Picture House—Continuous.
Kingstown Pavilion—Pictures, 3.30 to 10.15 p.m.
S.P.G. Thanksgiving Fund—Oriental Fair, Molesworth Hall, 3 to 10 p.m.
Dublin Watch Committee—Annual Meeting, 39 Harcourt Street, 8 p.m.
Clontarf and Hill of Howth Tramway Company—Meeting, 11 a.m.
Royal Dublin Society—Lecture, 4 p.m.
Dublin Guardians, 12 o'clock.
Elysée Dances—Aft. Tea Dance, 3-6; Ev., 9-2, the Dawson Dancing Club (members only).—(Advt.)

The Irish Times.
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1920.

The King, in his speech at the opening of Parliament yesterday, said that the condition of Ireland caused him grave concern, but that a Bill would be laid before Parliament immediately to give effect to the proposals for the better government of that country which were outlined at the end of last session. A Bill to make further provision for education in Ireland also would be submitted.

In the debate on the Address in the House of Commons yesterday Mr. Adamson and Sir Donald Maclean criticised the Government's policy at some length, making special reference to Ireland. The Prime Minister, in reply, said that there was not a single Sinn Feiner who had stated that he would accept Mr. Adamson's proposal of a Home Rule Bill for the whole of Ireland. Murders and assassinations of the most cowardly and despicable character were taking place in Ireland, and surely it was not suggested that the Government should withdraw the troops and leave the assassins at large. With regard to Russia, the Prime Minister declared that there was no Government in Russia with which a peace could be negotiated, and armed intervention against the Bolsheviks was out of the question. Russia, he believed, could only be saved by trade. Referring to the economic position, he said that this year's Budget would not only balance, but would show a surplus. When the Government's estimates were unfolded it would be found that they had initiated economies so rigid that some of their critics might ask for an increased expenditure.

The imports for January showed an increase of £48,951,952, and the exports an increase of £58,536,728, compared with the corresponding month last year.

A largely attended meeting was held in Dublin yesterday in support of a proposed war memorial in connection with the Royal Army Medical Corps. It is suggested that a memorial should be erected in London with, if possible, replicas in Dublin and Edinburgh.

In connection with the laying of two memorial stones at the Missions to Seamen Institute, Eden quay, Dublin, yesterday, Admiral Tupper, Commander-in-Chief of the Coast of Ireland, paid a tribute to the services of the seamen of the Royal Navy and mercantile marine during the war, and mentioned that the Germans admitted that the British Navy had accounted for 200 submarines, while America, Italy, and France each claimed 20.

The Board of Superintendence of the Dublin Hospitals, in its report for last year, states that all the hospitals are in debt, and that, if the civilian population is to receive complete treatment, the funds at the disposal of the hospitals must be largely augmented.

Five men, the sons of farmers, were arrested yesterday morning in connection with the murder of James Ward, caretaker to Sir Thomas Blake at Menlo Castle, Galway. They were remanded in custody.

In London yesterday the Stock Markets were dull and irregular, with speculative sections reactionary. War Loans were very weak. Money was fairly usable, and rates kept firm. Silver was higher at 7s. 4¾d. and gold was 6d. easier at 123s. In Dublin business was small. Some Textiles and Dunlops improved. Oils and Coats were weak.

The Home Rule Bill.

The King's Speech at the opening of Parliament puts Ireland in the forefront of the Government's programme for the session. His Majesty views this country's state with "grave concern," and announces that the new Home Rule Bill will be laid "immediately" before the House of Commons. The Prime Minister has given formal notice that the Bill will be introduced at an early date. In two respects the Government is treating this measure as no Government ventured to treat any of its predecessors. In the first place, no party or interest in Ireland has been consulted about the Bill, for which a Committee of the Cabinet cheerfully accepts entire responsibility. In the next place, the Government clearly intends to "rush" the new Bill through Parliament. It regards the emptiness of the Irish benches as a stroke of good luck rather than as a misfortune. Since Ireland was not consulted about the principle of the Bill, why should she be consulted about the details? It is obvious that, if the present session were intended to be an Irish session in the old sense, the prospects of any other serious legislation would be negligible. The King's Speech, however, presents to Parliament a programme of truly formidable dimensions. The forthcoming bills are not merely numerous, but important, and some of them must be highly controversial. The Coal Bill will raise the difficult question of the nationalisation of mines. The bill for the control of the liquor trade will challenge powerful interests. An agricultural bill proposes to endow English farmers with a few of the benefits which the farmers of this brutally oppressed country have enjoyed for forty years. Not less than four bills will seek to improve the conditions of Labour. Finance and problems connected with the cost of living cannot fail to encroach largely on the time of the session. Finally, Mr. Lloyd George hopes to be able, like the lady in "The Haunch of Venison," to "keep a corner" for the reform of the House of Lords. If this vast programme is not mere "window-dressing," we must assume that the Government intends to carry the Home Rule Bill virtually without discussion.

It is clear, indeed, that the Government proposes to ignore the realities of the Irish situation, and expects from the ranks of the Coalition a well-drilled concurrence in this fatal course. A little gust of truth blew into Westminster yesterday, and Mr. Lloyd George was distinctly ruffled by it. Mr. Adamson, the leader of the Labour Party, told him that the Labour mission had brought back from Ireland the conviction that the Government's Bill had not a solitary friend in this country. From the rhetorical point of view the Prime Minister's answer was fairly effective. As everybody knows, Mr. Adamson's party wants to give "self-determination" to Ireland. That means, Mr. Lloyd George suggested, that the Labour Party is willing to coerce Unionist Ulster and to withdraw British troops from a country which is seething with lawlessness and outrage. Nobody requires to be told that the coercion of Unionist Ulster would be a gross breach of faith and the withdrawal of British troops from Ireland an act of criminal lunacy. Exposure of another man's folly, however, is no defence of your own. When Mr. Adamson said that the Government's Bill had no friends in this country he spoke the plain truth. There is nothing in Mr. Lloyd George's point that the Labour mission spent only "a week or so" in Ireland. Mr. Adamson might have replied that some members of the Cabinet Committee which evolved the Bill had not enjoyed even that slight advantage. During their brief visit, however, the Labour leaders conferred with representatives of all the Irish parties, including *Sinn Fein*, constitutional Nationalism, and Southern Unionism. From all they got the same verdict—that the Government's Bill can settle nothing, that its basis of partition is equally hateful to all Irish parties, and that, even if its enforcement were possible, the result would be the permanent division of Ireland into two hostile camps. These are the facts of the situation, and the Government will ignore or evade them at a terrible cost to the peace of Ireland and the reputation of British statesmanship.

The Speech from the Throne states that the Irish Education Bill will be re-introduced in the present session. In normal circumstances the announcement would have given us sincere pleasure; for the Bill, as introduced at the end of last session, was a valuable measure of reform. It could not have been revived, however, under worse auspices than those which the Government has chosen for it. The forces which have denounced the Bill on account of its chief merits will rejoice to be able to involve it in the deserved unpopularity of the Home Rule Bill. They have been perplexed by lack of any sound case against the Education Bill. Now, when it is forced to run in double harness with the partition scheme, few Nationalists will have the courage to say a word in its favour. Political passion will supply the place of sorely needed argument. Moreover, the Government hardly could have chosen a better method of exposing its confused and reckless attitude towards the Irish problem. Education will be an Irish service under the projected measure of Home Rule. Why, then, if the Home Rule Bill is to be passed and enforced without delay, does the Government propose to take educational reform out of the hands of the new Irish Executives? Why should Mr. Macpherson seek to impose the will of the House of Commons on Irish Legislatures to which his Government intends to give full control of educational affairs in the immediate future? If we assume, however, that the Irish Executives would accept this final gift from Westminster, it becomes at once an effective test of the sanity of partition. How is the Education Bill to be made (as the King's Speech says) "compatible with the Home Rule Bill"? Will the Southern Legislature enforce it against the solid and fierce opposition of the Roman Catholic Church? Will the Northern Legislature impose it on a hostile Roman Catholic minority? Where, in this matter of education, is there any scope for that supreme Council of Ireland which is to dissolve our secular quarrels in an eternal harmony?

The Government and Russia.

Mr. Lloyd George claims to have discovered a David to slay the Bolshevist Goliath. War has failed; the *cordon sanitaire* has been broken; and peace—that is to say, a "direct peace"—is impossible. Only trade remains. The Bolshevik, "with his head in the clouds" and his foot on the neck of Holy Russia, laughs at bayonets and disperses armies with a wave of the hand. His "wild theories," however, soon will be dissipated by the simple sums in addition and substraction with which trade will assail him. Anarchy is to be conquered by arithmetic. Naturally, the resumption of trade with Russia is highly desirable. Her granaries are full, while ours are empty, and, by supplying her with the commodities of which she stands so urgently in need, Europe could acquire large stocks of foodstuffs and raw materials which would hasten our recovery from the shocks of war. We agree with the Prime Minister that it would be folly to refuse to buy corn in Egypt simply because a Pharaoh sat on the throne; but is the analogy correct? Trade is tantamount to peace; whether that peace is "direct" or "indirect" matters not a straw. As soon as trade relations are resumed with the Bolsheviks their recognition as *de facto* masters of Russia will be an accomplished fact. Doubtless, we shall get our corn and Trotsky his machinery; but are the Bolsheviks likely to drop all their plans of world conquest when they have succeeded in securing what they most need? Mr. Lloyd George asked the House of Commons last night to face the facts. What is the one great fact about Bolshevism? Let us ignore its methods, its sins, and its barbarism. The declared aim of the Bolsheviks is to bring about world revolution. They have never hesitated to express that aim. In one respect, at any rate, they have been quite honest. London, Paris, Rome, and New York are their objectives. They do not seek to crush the Allied peoples by force, but to poison the insidious poison of their doctrine into our ears. The end of Bolshevism, not the means by which its apostles seek to gain it, is the chief danger. Mr. Lloyd George is sanguine of success. He believes that, when the Bolshevik gets a pair of boots, a suit of clothes, and a collar and tie, he will become once more a decent citizen of the world. Will he abandon his designs on India? Mr. Lloyd George made no mention of that. "What could the Bolsheviks get from Armenia?" he asked. They might not get much, but we venture to think that they could get a great deal from India. Besides, Lenin does not want plunder; he wants converts to his creed. Is he less likely to find them in the plains of the Punjab or on the shores of the Indus when British ships are discharging cargoes at Odessa and the looms of Lancashire are weaving clothing for his missionaries? Our fervent hope is that Mr. Lloyd George may be right, but his experiment should be undertaken only with the utmost caution and with a clear appreciation of its consequences.

Nickel Coinage.

The Government has the question of introducing nickel coinage under serious consideration. No decision has been reached, but it is not improbable that eventually our bronze and silver currency may disappear. So far as the time-honoured "copper" is concerned, few arguments can be adduced in favour of its retention. Nickel is harder and cleaner than bronze; it takes a sharper impression and it is more durable. In the course of the last fifty years nearly every country has adopted it for small coinage. For the time being the 10 pfennig and 20 pfennig pieces, which were so popular in Germany before the war, have disappeared, and Austria's nickel coinage also has been replaced by paper; but there can be little doubt that, when the conditions become more stable, they will be put into circulation again. France, Belgium, the United States, and the Scandinavian countries all use nickel extensively. The metal's chief disadvantage is its likeness to silver, but the danger of confusion could be avoided. The more urgent question, however, is, that of substituting nickel for silver. Every silver coin that is issued from the Royal Mint nowadays is issued as a loss. The price of silver has soared to such a height that a shilling is worth more than its face value, and there is no sign of an early return to the old level. Our silver coins always have been in the nature of token currency. Theoretically, there is nothing against a change. We imagine, however, that a proposal to abolish silver currency would meet with considerable opposition. Sentiment is hard to kill. Silver ranks as a "precious metal," and, although in a token currency the actual value of the metal employed is of no consequence, it has a high place in popular esteem on that account. The all-important need of economy, however, cannot be ignored. The alternative to nickel currency is an issue of small paper money. Of the two very few people will hesitate to select nickel.

A New Minister.

Quite seriously Mr. John Hinds, M.P., has made the suggestion that the Government shall establish a Ministry of Recreation. He says that the working classes now have much more leisure time than they used to have, and that it is not spent to the best advantage. Nobody will dispute that obvious fact, but few will agree with Mr. Hinds that it is a sound argument for the creation of a new department of State. Government interference has played havoc with our trade and industry. Our shipping, our railways, our coal mines, and everything else that it has touched during the last five years have suffered heavily, although the men to whom control was entrusted were acknowledged experts. Where will Mr. Hinds find an impartial arbitrator between the conflicting claims of all our sports and pastimes? Even if he could place his finger on such a genius, however, that would not solve the problem. It would be necessary for the Ministry to have an army of officials, compared with which the staffs of the Ministry of Food would look absurdly small, and every official would require a salary. Where would the Chancellor of the Exchequer get the money? The unfortunate taxpayers would be kept so busy in paying for their recreation that they would have no time to enjoy it.

THE LORD LIEUTENANT.

Lord French arrived at Kingstown by the mail boat last evening. The Lord Lieutenant, who was in mufti, immediately left by motor for Dublin. He was attended by a military guard, who were conveyed in a covered motor wagon, and by several plain clothes police, who travelled on two motor cars.

DATE OF TERMINATION OF THE WAR WITH GERMANY.

By an Order in Council published in last night's *London Gazette*, January 10th is fixed as the date of the termination of the war with Germany.

SHRIEVALTY OF BELFAST.

The Lords Justices have appointed Councillor William George Turner, Annadale House, Hampton Park, Belfast, to fill the office of High Sheriff for the City of Belfast.

Under the Anthrax Prevention Act, an Order in Council has been made prohibiting the importation into the United Kingdom of shaving brushes manufactured in, or exported from, Japan.

LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

50 FLEET STREET, LONDON,
TUESDAY NIGHT.

The weather in London this morning was most unpleasant, and every now and again the rain fell heavily. The discomfort of the surroundings, however, did not prevent the people from being present in great numbers to see the King and Queen proceed to the House of Lords. The great gold coach with its cream ponies was much missed by the crowd, but the fine glass coach used by the King and Queen certainly permitted a better view being taken of their Majesties. The King sat bare-headed, constantly bowing in response to the hearty welcome accorded him, and the Queen, with a diamond tiara on her soft white hair, and wrapped in a great ermine cloak, was smiling and bowing all along the route. The Prince of Wales, who had a little procession of his own, also had a hearty welcome

The scene in the House of Lords was one of great splendour, particularly when the openings of Parliament during the war are recalled. The King looked quite majestic in his Royal robes as he stood before the Throne, while the brilliant lights seemed to centre in the diamond magnificence of the Crown, and issue forth again in long rainbow rays as its wearer moved. When the members of the House of Commons had arrived, headed by the Speaker, the Prime Minister, Mr. Bonar Law, and other party leaders, the Lord Chancellor stepped forward, and, on bended knee, offered the King a copy of his speech. This the King took and read in clear and resonant tones, every word being heard throughout the Chamber. Every now and again there was a rustle among the peeresses, as a passage touched their imaginations, particularly at the announcement with regard to the reform of the House of Lords.

There was a very good attendance of members when the House of Commons began its sitting at 4 o'clock. Colonel Sidney Peel, in the uniform of the Bedfordshire Yeomanry, moved the Address in a maiden speech which maintained the reputation of his family, which has been represented in the House for four generations. It was optimistic in tone, and characterised by an occasional flash of humour as when he described the Irish question as one which it was difficult to handle "by the usual process of thought." The seconder (Mr. Woolcock), who appeared in Court dress, also acquitted himself well, and quite deserved the traditional compliments paid to him and the mover by subsequent speakers.

It was Mr. Adamson's lead off for the Opposition. The most interesting passage in his speech related to his recent visit to Ireland. The majority of the Irish people, he declared, had lost faith in British statesmen. The Prime Minister's Bill had no friends. Nothing would satisfy them but a generous measure of self-government without any partition. A reference to the present system of administration led to a scene, in which a Labour member shouted across to the Ulstermen, "You organised murder first." To this Sir Edward Carson retorted "That's a lie," but the Speaker quickly restored order.

Sir D. Maclean began by twitting the Government with its loss of *prestige* in the country, and its internecine discussions as shown by Lord Birkenhead's criticisms. In his opinion the Coalition had outlived its usefulness, and the time had come for another General Election and a new Parliament which would carry more moral authority. He was rather gingerly in his handling of Ireland, and gave no outline of any alternative proposals, beyond saying that the Government must withdraw their military forces and "trust the people."

At five minutes to six the Prime Minister, who had been received with loud cheers by his followers on entering the House, rose to present the Government's case. His speech naturally divided itself into two parts. The first was devoted to answering some of the specific questions put to him by his critics, and to some light-hearted chaff of Sir D. Maclean, in devoting so much attention to by-elections in which his own party had generally been left at the bottom of the poll.

As for Ireland, he posed the Labour Party with some effective rhetorical questions. Did the *Sinn Feiners* want the Labour Party's Bill? No; in their present temper they only wanted a Republic. Would the Labour Party give it to them? There were murders in Ireland. Were we to withdraw the troops and leave the assassins in charge?

The omission from the King's Speech of any promise of economy had excited Sir D. Maclean's ire. The Prime Minister assured him that the Budget would balance, and more than balance, and that the estimates had been so ruthlessly cut down that the

FROM "THE TIMES" OF TO-DAY.

(BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE PROPRIETORS OF *THE TIMES*.)

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The Paris Correspondent of *The Times*, telegraphing yesterday, says:—France is quite clearly uncertain as to British policy towards her. The French feel bitter when they see in the British Press long telegrams from Cairo, quoting news from more or less suspect Egyptian papers with regard to the admitted difficulties of General Gouraud in Syria. In the same way British observers are inclined to be hurt by the great prominence given by the French Press to all the difficulties of Great Britain in Egypt, India, and Ireland. "I am convinced—and it is not merely a personal view, it reflects the opinion of really important people in France—that all this fog of doubt, which prevents our two countries from understanding one another, is due to lack of frankness, and, at any rate on your side of the Channel, to a lack of consistent policy. The French have in their Latin character a strong sense of logic, and they are entirely bewildered by Mr. Lloyd George's Welsh wizardry, and they cannot understand a policy which, far from being based upon principles, owns its whole inspiration to expediency. If Europe is to remain a place worth living in, there must be some definite understanding between France and Great Britain on all questions—Russia, Asia Minor, Turkey and Morocco, and, last, but not least, upon the creation of a common financial front. Look at it in any way you will, France, Great Britain, and Italy are the only nations which can keep alive the flickering light of European civilisation. The meetings in London this week are all-important. M. Marcal, the French Minister of Finance, intends to raise the question of the revision of the financial terms of peace—the most important clauses in the document. The French still hope that Mr. Lloyd George may, in any amendments which may be agreed upon, take a broad outlook, and think of civilisation rather than electioneering, of Paris rather than Paisley."

THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

The Parliamentary Correspondent of *The Times*, writing to-day, says:—The Government have decided to call the House of Commons to meet at once on the prodigious programme of legislation which was outlined in the King's Speech yesterday. According to present arrangements, the Irish Bill will be introduced next week. Mr. Bridgeman will give notice to-day of his intention to present formally to-morrow the Bill to adjust the financial arrangements of the collieries to meet the present abnormal economic conditions. This measure is in substitution for the Limitation of Profits Bill which was dropped last session. The 1s. 6d. limitation has been abandoned, and the Government now propose a percentage based on the pre-war standard of profit. The bill will contain a clause extending the present system of coal control until August 31. There were no surprises in the King's Speech. The programme for the session down to the last item—the promise of a bill for the reform of the House of Lords—had been anticipated in *The Times*. Some significance was attached in the Lobby to the passage about the Second Chamber. It caused more than one acute Parliamentarian to speak of "a dissolution King's Speech." It is window-dressing of the most obvious kind. The Government must perfectly well see that they have not the slightest chance of reforming the House of Lords in this heavily mortgaged session. The suggestion is made that they will probably introduce a bill based on the recommendations of the Peers Conference, which reported two years ago, in favour of the creation of a Second Chamber elected by panels of members of the House of Commons. The bill would not be carried far, but it might be a valuable asset when Ministers go electioneering. The miners have captured the Parliamentary Labour Party for the second year in succession. There is more in the re-election of Mr. Adamson as Sectional Chairman of the party than meets the eye. The miners succeeded in placing him in the chair last session, and were in no mood to relax their grip on the eyes of the last round in the fight for nationalisation. They form a substantial part of the Parliamentary group, but they do not command a majority. When they brought forward Mr. Adamson's name at Monday's meeting, Mr. Clynes was also nominated for the leadership. The miners had turned up in such strength, and were in so determined a mood, that Mr. Clynes's supporters regretfully withdrew his name."

THE GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE.

Commenting on Mr. Lloyd George's speech at the opening of Parliament yesterday, *The Times* in a leading article to-day says:—The Prime Minister in the course of an important speech spoke at some length upon the question of Russia, a topic with which we deal separately. He also sought to repair one or two of the omissions in the Speech from the Throne. His brief reference to the housing problem, however, suggests that he is apparently not fully aware of the intense feeling which the Government's failure in this matter has aroused. Mr. Lloyd George took the facile course of throwing the whole blame upon the trade unions. There is something in this plea, as we have just acknowledged, but it by no means covers the ground. The anger of the public is largely due to the long series of unfulfilled promises about housing made by the Government, beginning with the spacious illusions circulated by the Ministry of Reconstruction. A principal charge against Ministers is that, according to their wont, they promised first and inquired afterwards. They have also entirely failed to grapple with the question of the high cost of building material, for which remedies are available. On the grievance of high prices, Mr. Lloyd George essayed to ride off on the plea that the entire situation was due to the devaluation of money. But what has caused the lowering of the money values in this country? Has it not been clearly shown by Mr. McKenna and others that the Government are the worst offenders in their wasteful and reckless outlay since the armistice, which led, in turn, to excessive borrowing, and to the unwarrantable use of the printing press? It is true that devaluation has occurred in many countries, but our financial position would have been much stronger if the Government had begun to set their house in order a year ago. Mr. Lloyd George says the best Budget will "more than balance." We are glad to hear it, but the country wants to know when we are going to get back to what Mr. Chamberlain calls "normal" Budgets. The assertion that the Government are now "effecting the strictest and most relentless economy in every department of the State," leaves us unmoved. When we are shown chapter and verse, when this claim is translated into actual facts and figures, especially with regard to the numerical strength of the bureaucracy, we shall believe it, but not before. We have had too many of these general and unproven statements. Few trust them now.

"THE TIMES" FLIGHT.

After adjusting the cylinder trouble, which necessitated two landings on the journey between Assuan and Khartum, Dr. Chalmers Mitchell left in *The Times* machine for Jebelein at 6.35 yesterday morning from Khartum. The distance is 208 miles, and petrol tanks will be re-filled at that point for the long stretch to Mongalla, 578 miles farther. In view of Dr. Mitchell's intention to make the flight without coming down, an additional fifty gallons of petrol has been substituted for such baggage as could be spared. *The Times* Kosti Correspondent reports that *The Times* machine passed over the railway bridge at that point at 8.10 a.m. This shows a speed of 165 miles in 95 minutes.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stock Markets, says *The Times*, opened in a very hesitating manner, and, with a falling off in the volume of business, the general trend of prices was in the downward direction. Towards the close the feeling was a little more confident, and prices rallied, this being especially the case as regards the South African market, which was helped by some excellent returns. The market in gilt-edged securities was dull throughout, the dealers fearing the competition of the new Housing Bonds. Oil Shares, after being distinctly weak, made a partial recovery, and there were again buyers of Shipping Stocks.

DUNDALK CHURCH DAMAGED BY FIRE.

Late last night a fire broke out in the belfry tower of the Redemptorist Church in Dundalk. Help was organised, and efforts to prevent the flames from spreading to the pitch pine roof of the church were successful. At midnight the fire still raged in the belfry, and considerable damage has been done to the building.

THE WAR CRIMINALS.

EX-CROWN PRINCE'S OFFER.

ANGRY FEELING IN BERLIN.

An Amsterdam telegram, dated Tuesday, says:—The *Handelsblad* publishes what purports to be a telegram from the German ex-Crown Prince to the Kings of England, Belgium, and Italy, the Presidents of France and the United States, and the Emperor of Japan, in which he is represented as saying:—"As the ex-Crown Prince I wish to take the place of my countrymen. If the Allied and Associated Governments want a victim let them take me instead of the nine hundred Germans who committed no other crime than to serve their country in the war."

Regarding the suggestion of a compromise on the extradition question, the *Deutsche Allegemeine Zeitung* learns from a well-informed source, says a Reuter's Berlin telegram, that it is impossible for Germany to go beyond the limits of the Note of January 25. The proposal to set up a court in Cologne is also stated to be impossible.

A Reuter's telegram of yesterday says:—In spite of the fact that the Allies have not yet actually made the demand for the extradition of the German war criminals, the protests in the Press and at public meetings which were started by the Government's premature publication of the multiplied list continue with unabated fervour and frequency. Students of Berlin University held a protest meeting to-day, and the university was closed by the rector in honour of the occasion. This action is illustrative of the attitude now generally adopted by politicians and the Press.

The original contention was that it was sheer physical impossibility to carry out the extradition clause of the Peace Treaty, and that any attempt to do so would have no other result than that of the overthrow of the Government and of creating a state of chaos. By degrees, however, the main concern of the politicians and the Press has come to be Germany's prestige. The fact that Germany is bound to honour her signature, if at all possible, is being lost sight of, and it is not the impossibility of executing the article of the Treaty that is now brought out so much as the difficulties of attempting to execute it.

THE NOTE TO VON LERSNER.

The text of the Note addressed on February 3rd by the Council of Ambassadors in Paris to Baron von Lersner as President of the German Delegation on the subject of the war criminals is now published. It contains the following passages:—It mentions the handing to Baron von Lersner, in accordance with the Treaty of Versailles, a list of names, and adds—"In the drawing up of these lists mention is not made of all those who were guilty of the numerous crimes committed during the war by German *ressortissants*. The Governments concerned consider that only those persons on whom the greatest responsibility rests should be included. The number of guilty is thus much smaller than that which represents the violation on rights committed by German *ressortissants* in contempt of right and of the rules of war. It is not the intention of the Allied Governments to grant an amnesty for the crimes of those who are not named on the list annexed hereto." The Allied Governments "reserve to themselves the right to demand from the German Government, as is laid down in Article 230 of the Treaty, all documents and all information, the communication of which may be deemed necessary in order to shed light on punishable crimes committed by the culprits, and to apportion accurately responsibility." The document is signed by M. Millerand.

A further Note will inform you of the conditions under which the Allied Powers desire execution in this connection of the regulations laid down in the Peace Treaty.

A letter from M. Millerand to the German Chancellor mentions Baron von Lersner's refusal to accept the Allies' Note, and states—"The Allied Powers believe that Baron von Lersner's act was a personal manifestation, for which the German Government is not responsible. In effect, they cannot admit that the German Government endeavoured to evade the engagements it entered into by the signature of the Treaty of Versailles, or that, one month after the entry into force of the Treaty, it should refuse to execute the essential provisions of that Treaty. In consequence, I have the honour to hand to Your Excellency the lists which Baron von Lersner refused to accept."

FUTURE OF THE UNIONIST PARTY.

IMPORTANT MEETING TO BE HELD.

The Press Association says that momentous questions regarding the future of the Unionist Party are to be discussed at a meeting of the Central Council of the National Unionist Association, to be held next Tuesday. Some of the most influential members of the Council view the present position of politics with great concern, and are pressing the leaders of the party for a clear definition of Unionist principles which may be understood and appreciated by the electors.

In the existing circumstances it is complained that the case for Unionism is not fairly presented to the electors, and candidates of the party at the by-elections fight at a grave disadvantage in consequence. It should be noted that at a meeting of the Central Council, which was held on November 18th, Sir George Younger presiding, a resolution was unanimously carried declaring that it was urgently necessary for Unionist leaders to state, in comprehensive terms, the fundamental principles of Conservative and Unionist policy, so that those principles might be known to the new electorate. Copies of the resolution were sent to Mr. Bonar Law and some of his principal Unionist colleagues, and it is understood that up to the present no replies have been received.

Following on the resolution Mr. George Torrell, M.P., proposes to move:—

"That this meeting desires again to urge upon the Leaders of the Conservative and Unionist Party the importance of making an early declaration of policy in accordance with the terms of the resolution passed on the 18th day of November, 1919, and, in particular, desires that definite guidance should be given in connection with the House of Lords, Ireland, our trade policy, agriculture, nationalisation, and trade unions."

There are also other motions on the paper dealing with the future of the party.

Sir Henry C. Foster, member of the Executive, proposes to move a resolution declaring that the interests of all classes in the community call for the fusion into the Unionist Party of all supporters of the Coalition, in order to continue the work of reconstruction, and defend all classes against the well-organised and growing efforts of the Socialist Party.

On the other hand, a motion, for which Alderman H. E. Cooper is responsible, urges the Unionist leaders and organisers to take the necessary action to create a new political party, consisting of all opposed to the extreme teachings of Socialism and Bolshevism.

A report from the Executive Committee to be presented at Tuesday's meeting includes a statement that the speech of the Manchester in December, 1919, contained statements which gave rise to considerable anxiety in the ranks of the Unionists, and a resolution was unanimously carried declaring that the Executive Committee placed on record its strong opposition to the general policy of the Liberals as outlined at the meeting of the National Liberal Federation at Birmingham, and in particular to those expressing unqualified adherence to the policy of Free Trade, Home Rule on the basis of the Act now upon the Statute Book, and the Disestablishment of the Church.

Further, the Committee repudiated any suggestion that the Unionist members of the Coalition Government—at any rate with their support—would agree to such a policy. The Committee further decided that the resolution should be communicated to Mr. Bonar Law, with the request that the misapprehension created by the Premier's statement at Manchester be cleared up, and the position of the Unionist Party be referred to its supporters in the country at the earliest opportunity.

GREAT BRITAIN AND TRADE WITH RUSSIA.

A telegram from Paris says—The necessity for an exchange of commodities with Russian Co-operative Societies, and the measures for safeguarding Europe against the outpouring of Bolshevik propaganda, were explained to the Supreme Council at Saturday's meeting by Sir Hamar Greenwood, who made a statement on behalf of the British Government regarding the need of Russian foodstuffs and raw materials. As a result of the discussion Russian Co-operative Societies outside Russia have expressed themselves ready to receive a delegation from Moscow of representatives of co-operative societies there, and a reply in this sense was drafted.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

PROBLEMS OF TRANSITION.

THE STATE OF RUSSIA.

CONDITION OF IRELAND.

HOME RULE AND THE EDUCATION BILL.

COAL MINING LEGISLATION.

The following is the text of the King's Speech, which was delivered at the opening of Parliament yesterday:—

THE KING:—

MY LORDS AND MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS:—

I am thankful that since I last addressed you the final ratifications of the Peace Treaty with Germany have been exchanged in Paris, and that the state of war with that country, which has lasted more than five years, has been finally brought to an end. I have accordingly despatched to Berlin a representative to act as *Chargé d'Affaires* at that capital, and I am about to receive a German representative at my Court of St. James.

I intend shortly to accord my ratification to the Treaties for Peace which have been signed with Austria and Bulgaria, and proposals will be laid before you for giving effect to these Treaties. I trust that it will be possible to conclude peace both with Hungary and Turkey at an early date. The negotiations concerning the Turkish peace, which have already commenced, are being pressed forward with all possible speed.

A number of meetings between my Ministers and the representatives of the great associated Powers have recently taken place in London and Paris, and have confirmed the excellent relations which exist with all our Allies. I earnestly trust that as the result of these meetings a settlement of the long-continued Adriatic dispute will shortly be reached.

In order, however, to assure the full blessings of peace and prosperity to Europe it is essential that not only peace, but normal conditions of economic life shall be restored in Eastern Europe and in Russia. So long as these vast regions withhold their full contribution to the stock of commodities available for general consumption, the cost of living can hardly be reduced nor general prosperity restored to the world.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S TOUR.

I have had great pleasure in assenting to the proposal that the Prince of Wales should visit Australia and New Zealand, and should take the opportunity on his return voyage of seeing some of my West Indian possessions. He will, I feel confident, receive a cordial welcome everywhere both from old comrades-in-arms and from all classes of the community.

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS:—

The Estimates for the Services in the coming year will be laid before you in due course.

MY LORDS AND MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS:—

The war has shaken to its foundations the economy of the national life, and the transition from war to peace presented problems of unparalleled difficulty. I believe that our country and the Empire are making rapid strides towards stability and prosperity. The price of food-stuffs and other necessary commodities is causing anxiety to all the peoples of the world, but I am glad to say that prices in these islands are appreciably lower than they are elsewhere. This fact, and the condition of trade with the outside world, especially of the export trade, serve to show that our people are proving no less successful in dealing with the troubles left by the war has left behind it than they were in enduring the war itself. If however, we are to ensure lasting progress, prosperity, and social peace, all classes must continue to throw themselves into the work of reconstruction with good-will for others, with energy and with patience; and legislation providing for large and far-reaching measures of reform must be passed into law.

IRISH LEGISLATION.

The condition of Ireland causes me grave concern; but a bill will immediately be laid before you to give effect to the proposals for the better government of that country which were under consideration at the end of the last session.

A bill to make further provision for education in Ireland will also be submitted to you. The absence of facilities for education for a considerable part of the child population in certain districts makes the question one of urgency, but care will be taken to make the measure compatible with the Home Rule Bill.

It is imperative that the difficult problems which have arisen in connection with the coal-mining industry should be settled on an enduring basis. These problems will demand your anxious and early attention.

COLLIERY PROBLEMS.

In addition to an emergency measure to adjust the financial arrangements of the collieries to meet the abnormal conditions at present prevailing in the industry, you will be asked to consider proposals for the acquisition of coal royalties by the State, for the improvement of conditions in mining areas, and for the future ordering of the industry in the best interests of the community as a whole.

Experience during the war showed clearly the injurious effects upon national efficiency of the excessive consumption of strong drink, and the amelioration both in health and efficiency which followed appropriate measures of regulation and control. A bill will accordingly be presented to you, providing for the development of a suitable system for the peace-time regulation of the sale and supply of alcoholic liquor.

INCREASED FOOD PRODUCTION.

Despite the increase of agricultural production during the war, the population of these islands is still dangerously dependent upon supplies of food from overseas, and the financial burden of purchasing such supplies in foreign markets against an adverse rate of exchange is very great. Unanimous has also been caused by the unprecedented sale of landed property since the war. Measures will accordingly be proposed to mitigate any hardship which this operation may cause to the occupier, and to stimulate and develop the production of essential food-stuffs within the United Kingdom.

A bill will also be introduced to encourage and develop the fishing industry.

THE ARMY.

A bill will also be submitted to you for the after-war organisation of the regular and territorial armies, and for regulating the navigation of the air. Among other important bills which you will be invited to pass are measures dealing with insurance against unemployment, the regulation of hours of employment, and the establishment of a minimum rate of wage, and with the amendment of the Health Insurance Acts.

Bills will also be introduced providing against the injury to national industries from dumping and for the creation of an adequate supply of cheap electrical and water power.

Proposals will also be laid before you during the present session dealing with the reform of the Second Chamber, and it is hoped that time will permit of their being passed into law.

And I pray that Almighty God may bestow His blessing upon your deliberations.

THE PAISLEY ELECTION.

MR. ASQUITH'S IRISH POLICY.

The campaign in Paisley was carried on briskly yesterday. Mr. Asquith, speaking at a meeting of workers, was asked "What about Ireland?" Mr. Asquith replied:—My views about Ireland, I think, are pretty well known. I can give them in one sentence. My policy for Ireland is to put an end to military rule, to give the Irish people self-determination, and to give them the *status* of one of the Dominions of the British Crown. (Cheers.)

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

PRIME MINISTER AND IRELAND.

ASSASSINS NOT TO BE LEFT IN CHARGE.'

THE COALITION AND THE COUNTRY.

RELATIONS WITH BOLSHEVIK RUSSIA.

THE GOVERNMENT'S RELENTLESS ECONOMY.

In the House of Commons yesterday the second session of the present Parliament was opened. The Speaker, in his State robe of black and gold, took the chair shortly before noon. There was a moderate attendance of members for prayers.

On the Treasury bench Mr. Lloyd George occupied his customary seat, with Mr. Bonar Law and Sir Auckland Geddes on either side. Other Ministers present were Mr. Fisher, Mr. Illingworth, Sir L. Worthington-Evans, and Mr. Munro.

On the front Opposition bench were Sir Donald Maclean, Mr. Adamson, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Hogge, and Mr. Brace.

A few minutes after noon the newly-appointed Black Rod (Lieutenant-General Sir William Pulteney) arrived and summoned members to the House of Lords to hear the Speech read from the Throne, and the customary procession was formed, headed by the Serjeant-at-Arms, bearing the mace, followed by the Speaker, Black Rod, the Prime Minister, Sir Donald Maclean, and the other members.

On returning a quarter of an hour later, the Speaker, without resuming his seat, passed out behind the Speaker's chair, and the sitting stood adjourned until 4 o'clock.

THE ADDRESS IN REPLY.

The sitting was resumed at 4 o'clock, when the Speaker took the chair. There was a very large attendance of members.

The Speaker having read the King's Speech,

Colonel Sidney Peel moved that an Address be presented to His Majesty, thanking him for his gracious Speech from the Throne. He said that the present outlook in Europe was dark, but he was confident that, if we looked our problems fairly in the face, and trusted to the sound sense and steadfast courage of our race, we should emerge successfully from all our trials. We must not turn aside from carrying into effective operation the principles of the League of Nations.

Mr. Woolcock seconded. He said that we were witnessing a tragedy in Ireland, and Ministers would readily seize the opportunity that was to be offered of considering the problem anew.

MR. ADAMSON.

Mr. Adamson, after congratulating the mover and seconder of the Address, said that the conditions under which these men were of a distinctive character—conditions which demanded the attention of all thoughtful men. He thought that every member would join with His Majesty in congratulating ourselves upon the fact that we had had the final ratification of the Peace Treaty with Germany. At the same time, he said, I am of the opinion that some of the terms contained in the Treaty of Peace will require at such an onerous character that there is little hope of their being carried out. We see signs that the German people are looking to the Allies for some modification of the terms imposed upon them by the Treaty of Versailles. Reference to the Prime Minister and the members of the Government that before the Treaties of Peace with Austria, Bulgaria, Turkey, and Hungary are carried into effect they will be reviewed and closely examined, with a view of having an enduring peace established. Continuing, Mr. Adamson said that he noted the suggestion in the Speech from the Throne that in order to ensure the blessings of peace and prosperity in Europe it was essential that not only peace, but normal conditions of economic life, should be restored in Eastern Europe and Russia. With a view to carrying out this proposal, he asked—will the Prime Minister tell us what he proposes to do so far as Russia and Eastern Europe are concerned? For example, will he tell us, in the course of his reply, if it is the intention of the Government of Russia? Are we still sending supplies of money and munitions of war to any of the belligerent forces in that country? Are we making arrangements for the opening of trade? Is it the intention of the Government to come to an arrangement with the Russian Government that will open the ports—that will remove the blockade for trade purposes? Unless we are to improve the economic position this is absolutely essential.

THE COST OF LIVING.

He noted also with interest what was said in the Speech from the Throne regarding the prices of foodstuffs and other necessary commodities, and especially the statement that the cost of living in this country was lower than elsewhere. Even if that were true, it was very little consolation to the people when they saw the cost of living going up and "profiteering" going on. A determined attempt should be made to deal with this evil. The Government ought to do everything that they could to throw the people into the work of reconstruction. You cannot, he said, expect that there will be progress, propriety, and social peace so long as the working classes are the victims of "profiteering," and continue to see huge dividends. The creation of bonus shares steadily loaded the dice, and worked against the workmen so far as future wages and conditions were concerned. No parts of the reserves which were built up were being set aside for compensating the workman. When unemployment came, and he was idle for a day, a week, or a month, no part of the reserved built up by his labour was set aside. He was not quarrelling with him in the industry, were being used for compensating him in this and other contingencies. Was it the intention of the Government to deal with the report of the Coal Commission? Was it their intention to bring in a drastic bill to deal with "profiteering?" The present Act had utterly failed to accomplish its object. Unless an amending bill was brought in of a drastic character, there was just the possibility that things would grow worse, until they might have the people absolutely revolting against this steady increase that was taking place in the cost of living.

THE IRISH BILL.

Was it also the intention of the Government to proceed with the Bill for the Better Government of Ireland? Were they to proceed with the bill along the lines indicated by the Prime Minister in the closing days of last session? He had just come back from a short tour in that country, in the course of which he had had opportunities of meeting many people and of discussing the Irish situation. There was not a shadow of doubt that the majority of the Irish people had lost faith in British statesmanship. A considerable number had reached the stage when they said, "We do not want to have anything further to do with you. All we beg of you is to leave us to ourselves, and allow us the privileges of governing our own country." They did not meet in their hour a single person who looked with favour upon the proposed bill of the Prime Minister. It had no friends in Ireland, and, that being so, it was difficult to see how it would make for better government of that island. He was strongly of opinion that nothing short of a generous measure of self-government, without any division of one part of Ireland from the other, would satisfy the aspirations of the Irish people, and, as a preliminary, he suggested the change, as rapidly as possible, of the present method of government in Ireland.

AN INTERLUDE.

In reply to an interjection understood to come from Sir Edward Carson,

Mr. John Jones said—You organised murder first.

Sir Edward Carson—That is a lie.

Mr. John Jones—It is the truth; you were the first man to start to—

The Speaker—If the hon. member wishes to rise at a later stage, I shall be pleased to call upon him, but I object to this sort of interruption.

Mr. Adamson, continuing, said that under the present methods of government in Ireland there was no freedom of the press to which he was referring everything that counted in the life of a community was prohibited. In such circumstances could they wonder that a spirit of revolt took possession of the people, and that things were done which all deplored? It we were to do anything to help the present situation we must exercise a greater measure of trust in the Irish people, and withdraw our present system of military government.

THE COAL QUESTION.

Another point raised in the gracious Speech was the present condition of the coal-mining industry. How was it possible to hope for an enduring settlement of the question at issue when the present proposal of the Government did not meet with the approval of the great majority of those engaged in the industry? Nationalisation was the claim of the miners, and the Liberal Party, and of the United Labour movement of the country. (Labour cheers.) Nothing short of that would settle this question. He was glad to observe in the Speech from the Throne that the importance of agriculture to this country was emphasised, as this was a vital question to the whole country. Beyond emphasising the importance of agriculture, very little light was thrown on the subject by the Speech from the Throne. Perhaps the Prime Minister would let the House know what were the intentions of the Government. Did they intend to provide security of tenure for the farmers, and would there be security of tenure for the workmen? (Hear, hear.) There was another point. Were the special arrangements for transport of agricultural produce, about which so much had been said, going to materialise? In the Speech from the Throne no reference was made to a number of questions. Nothing was said about the general question of transport. Nothing was said about the disabilities under which discharged sailors and soldiers still lived. (Hear, hear.) The House was entitled to ask the Prime Minister what his intentions were on these matters of vital importance.

SIR DONALD MACLEAN.

Sir Donald Maclean, after congratulating the mover and seconder of the Address, said that a considerable change had come over the feeling of the country during the past year. It was perfectly true that all Governments when they came into power very soon began to spend their majorities, but there had been no parallel for the lack of confidence shown by the by-elections. (Lady Astor—"Plymouth." Loud laughter.) But there had been another very remarkable state of affairs. There had been withdrawals from the Government's ranks, but, so far as he could ascertain, there had never been an occasion when one of the prominent members of the Government put on the black cap and delivered sentence of death on his Government while still remaining a member of it. (Laughter.) The Lord Chancellor said that the Government was invertebrate, that it was ineffective in attack, that it was unconvincing for the purposes of defence, and that it let every case go by default. There was no parallel for such a statement made by a Minister who remained a member of the Government. But the most remarkable development on the part of the electorate, and for this statement by a Minister, was that the time for the Coalition was coming to an end. Coalition of "No, no"—and a very good time had arrived when its place should be taken by a newly-elected body, fresh from the electorate, who had expressed their opinions under fair conditions. (Hear, hear.)

NATIONAL ECONOMY.

One of the gravest omissions from the Speech from the Throne was that there was not a single reference made in it to the necessity for national and individual economy. (Hear, hear.) The Executive was grossly remiss in failing to grapple, from the very beginning, with the question of extravagance and ruinous expenditure of public money in unnecessary channels. It was also the bounden duty of every individual to realise the dangerous position in which this country was, and the importance of ruthlessly cutting all unnecessary expenditure. What they all hoped and longed for was that the peace should be a clean and just peace. There was rapidly accumulating evidence that in many most material respects it fell short of that. The Peace Treaty must be revised, and also the whole ground opened for discussion. One of the essentials of that guarantee was that the signature of the President of the United States was to be appended. That did not look as if we were going to be honoured. If that were found to be the case, he claimed that the whole question must be absolutely re-opened, and, as far as he and his friends were concerned, they would be found ready to do so. He had hoped that the Speech from the Throne would have had some reference to that important question of the lack of houses. With regard to this question had that of high prices, he suggested to the Government to take steps as speedily as possible.

RUSSIA.

With regard to Russia, he hoped that the Prime Minister would get as quickly as possible in touch with what authority there might be in Russia, or elsewhere, with a view to bringing the present terrible condition of things to an end.

IRELAND.

As to Ireland, it had never been more clearly demonstrated that force was no remedy. The machine which the Government uses in Ireland, he said, is an armed force, running into a hundred or a couple of hundred thousand. How long is that to go on? It cannot go on. At which point is resolution to cease and government to begin? A bill has been pre-shadowed in the speech by the Prime Minister, but my right hon. friend who preceded me in this debate has said that nobody in Ireland would look at it. The only chance of making a start towards a better condition of things in Ireland is to be so generous in the application of the remedy which is to be applied that you will have in the end a bill which will meet with the approval of Irishmen and Irishwomen. The Government must take risks in the withdrawal of their military force. That is the only way.

THE COAL MINES.

With regard to the reference in the Speech to the coal mining industry, and the question of royalties, I do not see why that should be limited to coal. It should be extended to all minerals. I was very glad to see a paragraph in the Speech dealing with drink. That America has gone dry is an economic factor of tremendous importance to this country. The result to the public revenue of the sale of drink in the United Kingdom in 1913 was £60,700,000; in 1918 nearly £54,000,000, in 1917 £34,500,000, and in 1918 £48,500,000. This is a matter of the greatest importance, and I hope the Government will make a serious attempt to grapple with this great evil. As to the question of the reform of the House of Lords, I unhesitatingly express my conviction that a second Chamber is a necessary part of the good Government of this country. Continuing, he said that he was thankful to see one word—Reconstruction—in the Speech We could not repair the broken world on the foundations of hate. It simply could not be done, and while he did not regret the weight of punishment that had fallen upon Germany and her foul deeds, the only hope for a better world was that we should be better than our enemies. That was the only chance, and he saw already the signs of a better day breaking.

THE PRIME MINISTER.

Mr. Lloyd George said—I join with the two right hon. gentlemen who have just addressed the House in felicitating my hon. friends upon the admirable way in which they have discharged their functions to-day. They have done it with tact, with discretion, and with ability. It is always a difficult task. My hon. friend who opened the proceedings had an exceptionally difficult task, because he had great traditions to maintain—those of the greatest Parliamentary traditions that this House has ever witnessed—and I think we can say that he has been worthy, in the way in which he has discharged his duty to-day, of the great name which he bears. (Hear, hear.) They have both done their duty under the very trying conditions which are always imposed on those who have got that duty to perform with great discretion and skill. On this occasion it is the duty of the Leader, or the Leaders, of the Opposition to ask questions and to suggest doubts. It is the duty of the spokesman of the Government to answer the questions and to dispel the doubts. That falls to my lot at the present moment. The questions have ranged over an indefinite variety of topics, each one of them adequate to supply any speaker with sufficient material for a speech. Some of them I can dispose of, because they are amendments which are to be moved in the course of the next few days, and it would be folly for me to anticipate the observations which the spokesman of the Government will make on these topics—with regard to the Peace Treaty, with regard to the nationalisation of the mineral, and—I forgot—there was some other topic which was alluded to by my right hon. friends which I think is covered by an amendment to be placed on the notice paper to-morrow.

A Labour Member—Nationalisation of mines.

MATTERS COVERED BY BILLS.

Mr. Lloyd George—I beg pardon. That is quite right. There is a second class of criticism which deals with matters which are to be covered by bills which have to be introduced by members of the Government. Questions have been addressed to me with regard to the character of those bills, their scope, and in some respects their details. That would be very inadvisable for me to answer—in fact, it would be contrary to precedent for me to do so—until the bill was introduced into the House. That is the moment when all these questions will be answered, and I have no doubt very satisfactorily. That applies to the questions put to me about agriculture by my right hon. friend who has just sat down. Two or three other questions all had reference to matters which will be incorporated in bills to be laid before the House, but there are several other questions which cannot be included in these two categories. I am not quite sure whether some of them are relative.

THE BY-ELECTIONS.

My right hon. friend entered into a discussion upon by-elections. I should have thought, having regard to the by-elections of the last year or two, that he might have left that to his right hon. friend (Mr. Adamson) who sits next to him—(laughter)—the rival and more triumphant leader.

A Member—And the Lord Chancellor.

Mr. Lloyd George—Well, I am coming to the Lord Chancellor. (Laughter.) I can say a good deal upon this subject, and upon the appropriate occasion I shall do so. I am tempted to ask my right hon. friends what they mean, but they do not mean anything of which he and the section which he belongs to have much reason to be proud. (Hear, hear.) They mean that so far as this section has been concerned they have been forced into the third place—(cheers and laughter)—whenever there has been a conflict.

A Member—Spen Valley.

Mr. Lloyd George—But there are many others. I did not raise this topic. It has been raised in the sense of a challenge to the Government, but I should have thought it was not for my right hon. friend to raise it. There are divisions to which my right hon. friend's organisation could not find a candidate. That is the first time that has happened.

A member here made an interruption inaudible in the Press Gallery.

Mr Lloyd George—I am answering very fairly, but I cannot expect from the hon. gentleman the courtesy which he does not extend to his own leaders.

REACTION, DISCONTENT, AND UNREST.

No one expects, after the excitement of a great war and the exultation of a great war, anything but a period of reaction, discontent, and unrest, and even a certain measure of disaffection. Everyone knew that prices would be high, that there would be difficulties about demobilisation and employment, and that all those difficulties would be laid at the door of the Government in power. Housing is not a difficulty created by the Government, and it is a difficulty that cannot be altogether overcome by Governments. The leader of the Labour Party asked what we were doing about demobilised soldiers. I can tell him what we are doing about training and about land. We have already purchased two hundred thousand acres in England for the purpose of settling soldiers on them—but he and those associated with him can do more than Governments for demobilisation. (Cheers.) There are hundreds of thousands of demobilised soldiers out of work at present. That is not through lack of work. (Laughter.)

THE HOUSING DIFFICULTY.

Has he read the report of the difficulties of municipalities about housing? It is not because municipalities are not prepared to build houses. It is because they cannot get workmen. After an appeal made, it has been decided that trade union regulations cannot be suspended. What is the result? Although there are 350,000 men anxious and willing, and skilled enough, to work, and needed by the nation, these regulations are standing in the way. (Cheers.) When those regulations are suspended and the national need comes first, and not the Government and municipalities thus fail, you can ask questions. But meanwhile, I ask that question of the Leader of the Labour Party. (Cheers.) Any Government that came into power, and any hon. friend, would have found all these difficulties awaiting him, and he would have found the unrest which always tells against the Government.

THE COALITION.

My right hon. friend quoted the Lord Chancellor. All I can say about that quotation is that it is simply pointing out the inevitable difficulties of working Coalitions. My right hon. friend says: Does not all this mean that the time has come for the Coalition to end? But those are not the symptoms. As far as I can see, the symptoms are that there is a rival Coalition. (Laughter and cheers.) I am not getting rid of Coalition, he had better prepare for the coming one. (Laughter.) I suggest that he should not prematurely denounce Coalitions. Those things get on to Hansard—(laughter)—and some day somebody will be getting up to ask questions of him, with quotations. (Laughter.) As an old hand, I warn him not to denounce Coalitions. Most of us have been absorbed in the ordinary conflict of parties, and not in what the Lord Chancellor referred to in one of his quotations. But the members of the Government have been more absorbed in the ordinary tasks of administration and in the difficulties connected with making peace than any Administration in the case of the old days Ministers as well as Leaders of the Opposition took part in party conflict and in exhilarating party conflict. We could do so no longer. I have no doubt as to that the Government is suffering from that. But, let the right hon. gentleman believe me, that is temporary. (Cheers.) Our time is coming, and I am longing for it. (Cheers.)

THE PAST SESSION'S RECORD.

My right hon. friend says: "Are we going to have a session like the last one?" I hope so. From what he said one might imagine that it was a session with a glorious schedule of promise and no performances. If my right hon. friend had been as long a member of the House as some of us, he would not remember the days of the "massacre of the innocents," with a long list of bills at the beginning of the session, and then in the month of July the Leader of the House getting up and solemnly sacrificing nine-tenths of these poor children. (Laughter.) An ordinary pagan ceremony in which everybody took part. There was very few of that last year. (Cheers.) Now, in the experience of any living member, or of our historians, have as many bills of first-class importance and far-reaching character been carried through the House of Commons. Let him read the history of the Palmerston administration. In the Queen's speeches there were always three bills mentioned. One was the Representation of the People, one the Reform of Bankruptcy, and the other a bill for improving the registration of title to land. (Laughter.) They were promised very regularly—every session—as long as Lord Palmerston was Prime Minister. They were never carried, and some of them were not carried till thirty years after his death. (Laughter.) Let him read the King's speech of last year, and let him read the list of bills and he will find one of the most marvellous achievements of any House of Commons. (Cheers.)

Mr. Adamson—Might I suggest that the Prime Minister should consider the support his bills are obtaining in the country?

Mr. Lloyd George—I know you get people going down to the constituencies saying that nothing has been done. If they would only take the trouble to attend the House of Commons they would know what had been done. (Cheers.) But is not this a justification. The right hon. gentleman is the leader of a party, and he never heard of these bills. (Laughter.) It is the first time he has ever been informed of them. (Laughter.) We will start instructing him, and through him the Labour Party throughout the country. There is a very good programme of legislation for this year. I hope the House will apply itself with the same industry, with the same courage, and the same breadth as it applied itself last year. I have no fear of the justice of a British jury, if judged on the facts. But, first of all, get from this House the equipment and the power to do these things, and when the time comes we will have an achievement, not of bills, but of something the bills will have achieved. Then I will talk about by-elections—yes, and a general election too. (Loud cheers.) I am afraid I am getting controversial. (Laughter.) It is no fault of mine. My right hon. friend started it, and it is a dangerous thing to begin these controversies. (Laughter.) I started in a very peaceful spirit.

THE CASE OF IRELAND.

I come to Ireland. My right hon. friend, having had a week or so in Ireland, comes and tells the House what he thinks about the Irish question. And he says—"Your bill is no good: n

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

(CONTINUED FROM COLUMN 6, PAGE 5.)

do that they can propose nothing that for the moment would be acceptable to the majority in its present temper, and it is purely a question, therefore, whether their proposals or ours are right or just.

Let us take my right hon. friend's proposals. Would he force Ulster in? Either he would or would not.

There were cries of "Answer," and Mr. John Jones called out—"Shut up."

Mr. Lloyd George, continuing—Does my right hon. friend mean that Ulster is to be forced against its will to come into a Parliament for the whole of Ireland? If so, the only difference between my right hon. friend's proposal and mine is this—mine is repudiated by the Sinn Fein part of Ireland; his would be repudiated by the whole of Ireland, and that is what he calls self-determination. (Laughter.)

WHAT IS THE ALTERNATIVE?

Let us take the question of the Government of Ireland. What is the alternative?

There are murders in Ireland. There are assassinations of the most cowardly and despicable character. There cannot be more contemptible crimes than those perpetrated there. Are we to withdraw our troops? Are we to withdraw protection? Are we to leave the assassins in charge?

What is our proposal? For the moment we are responsible for the government of Ireland. Is it suggested that we should, without setting up any alternative, withdraw our troops and offer no protection? (An Hon. Member—"Yes.") That is the solitary answer, and it is worthy of the quarter it has come from. (Cheers and uproar.)

"PROFITEERING."

Take "profiteering." That is another question—another very important matter. It is suggested that high prices are due to the enormous profits which have been made, probably by wholesalers and retailers. It is not even approximately true. I am not going to say there are not unfair profits. It is a matter which is being investigated most closely. I hope we shall be in a position to say something in the course of the next few days. The real explanation of high prices was the deflation of money. You may put a percentage for the cost of profits, but it is only a percentage, and not a considerable one. The real inflation of prices is due to the fact that money has not had the value it had before the war. That is a fact, not merely in this country, but in every country in the world. And it is right that the working classes in this country should know it. Anyone who says that high prices are due to "profiteering" either does not know the facts or is misleading them. (Hear, hear.) There is only one way in which prices can be reduced, and that is by increased production. (Cheers.) We are paying now in America five shillings in the pound more for every article we buy. (Cries of "Six and seven shillings.") That only makes it still more striking. It enormously enhances the cost of every commodity.

THE REMEDY.

It is not due to "profiteering." It is due to something much more fundamental, and you will never be able to put it right until you redress the balance between the two markets. You can only do that by redressing the balance of trade, and you cannot redress that balance of trade until you have increased production. These are things which ought to be explained to the people. I am glad the question is asked, and they will assist us in getting the real remedies, instead of seeking remedies which are illusory, and which will simply lead to disappointment as far as they are concerned.

ECONOMY.

Then I come to economy. My right hon. friend (Sir Donald Maclean) advanced exactly the same arguments as he did some months ago. I do not think I answered very much then, and I should have thought that in the time he has had for reflection since he would have found some fresh arguments. I can completely reassure him on one point. He wanted to know whether the Budget would balance. I am very pleased to say that it will more than balance. (Cheers.) We are all as alive as he is to the absolute need for economy in all the Services. We have been devoting a great deal of time, pressure in order to achieve that end. It very difficult, after the enormous expenditure great war, in a very short time to compress hastily developed and ordered organisation essential for war, and to do it without loss or damage. Here and there, I have no doubt, much more might have been done in the way of cutting down, but it is much more than my right hon. friend seems to think. We are achieving now the object we have in view. We are effecting the strictest and most complete economy in every department of the State, and when the Estimates come before the House my right hon. friend will find that the pressure from himself and his friends will be not to cut down, but to spend more. (Hear, hear.)

POLICY IN RUSSIA.

Questions have been put to me by both right hon. gentlemen as to our policy in Russia. The leader of the Labour Party wanted to know what we proposed to do in Russia—whether we proposed to open the ports, to remove the blockade, to make peace, and whether all our Forces were out of Russia. All our Forces are out of Russia, except for Batoum, and they are being rapidly withdrawn. There has been great pressure to remain, not from General Denikin, but from the Independent Republics of Georgia and Azerbaijan. We have come to the conclusion that we cannot undertake the expense of maintaining several battalions, and they are in course of being withdrawn to Constantinople, where they are needed. With regard to the whole question of our Russian policy, it is essential that you should recognise the facts, whether they are palatable or not. Most political or business failures are due to the refusal to recognise facts in time. Now, what are the facts about Russia? The first is one in which I am in complete agreement with both right hon. gentlemen—that you cannot restore Europe without getting Russia into circulation—the resources, strength, and wealth of Russia. Everybody would prefer—East or West—if that could have been accomplished under some regime other than Bolshevik. That would have been the view of America and of every democracy in the world. For obvious reasons, the horrors of Bolshevism have revolted the conscience of mankind. (Hear, hear.) Rapine and plunder, which was an essential part of their policy, was one which did not commend itself to any civilised land, and there was deep resentment in the Allied countries at the betrayal of Brest-Litovsk. And there is the fact that Bolshevism is not democracy. (Hear, hear.) It may be efficient, but it is not democracy. It is ruled by a privileged minority. The last speaker said you cannot make war on opinion. The first war on opinion was made by the Bolsheviks when they dissolved the National Assembly. (Hear, hear.) There is no democracy in the world which would not have preferred, if Russia is to be restored, that it should be restored under an anti-Bolshevik *régime*. It is perfectly clear now to every unprejudiced mind that you cannot crush Bolshevism by force of arms. I was of that opinion quite frankly a year ago, and I never hesitated to express that view.

REJECTED ADVICE.

Then we tendered advice, but, unfortunately, that advice was declined—I think by all sections, and we were bound to give the anti-Bolshevist forces a chance to recover Russia. That is my view, and I am prepared to defend it if challenged. We were bound by considerations of honour, because we called them into being for the purpose of arresting the German advance, but they failed in that great attempt to recover Russia. There was no failure from any lack of equipment. The failure was due to other causes, more fundamental. What is the course open now? Let the House of Commons examine the possible courses fearlessly. It is no use playing with facts in a situation like this. The first course was to re-start the bloody horror of a civil war. What is the chance of success? The Bolshevist Armies are more formidable, more numerous, better equipped, better led, better disciplined. The second course is this—there is no doubt at all that the Volunteer Army, during its occupation of large tracts of Southern Russia, managed to alienate the population. The third course is the very important fact that the Bolsheviks in their re-advance had learnt a great deal from the blunders which they committed on the first advance, and they are not committing them again. We would re-light the fires of war, reinstate Russia, and leave it a blackened waste. There is plenty of material there, plenty of conflicting forces. You can convert Bolshevism into militarism. Is that what you mean? That would be inevitable. It would be inevitable, if the war was resumed, that the military caste would get stronger, and then you would have a formidable task before Europe. You could also organise an advancing ring of fire, encircling Soviet Russia, and marching right into it. The Baltic States are making peace, and Rumania has as much as she can do to watch her frontier. Japan would certainly not advance. Therefore, when the suggestion is made that there should be a great combination marching into Russia, no man can say that any of the States interested would agree to it.

ROUSING THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE.

I cannot conceive any method which would more thoroughly rouse the patriotism of the Russian people, and engage them so much on the side of existing authority, than the advance of a number of foreign armies into their country. If you have gigantic armies of Finns, Esthonians, Letts, Lithuanians, Poles, Rumanians, Cossacks, waging war on Russia, who is to pay to equip and maintain them? France, America, and Italy would not, and is there any statesman who would accept the responsibility of putting the burden of responsibility on this country?

THE PEACE SUGGESTION.

There is another suggestion: that we should make peace with the Bolsheviks. Until you receive assurances—I do not mean verbal assurances, but assurances from observation and experience—that the Government in control of Russia has dropped its methods of barbarism and is governing by civilised methods, no civilised community in the world would be prepared to make a direct peace with it. Another objection is that there is no Government in Russia which can speak for any definite area or speak for Russia as a whole. What is the obvious course to take? We have failed to restore Russia to sanity by force. I believe we can save her by trade. Commerce has a sobering influence in its operation. Simple sums in addition and subtraction, which it inculcates, soon dispose of wild theory. The Russian, with his head in the clouds, finds he is cold, and discovers that he is not clad. He has no machinery for his land, and he realises that he cannot plough his land with title-deeds, even written by Soviet Governments. (Cheers and laughter.) He is short of locomotives, wagons, and lorries for his business, and the whole of Europe is short of what he can give her in return. It may be said that, unless you crush Bolshevism, Bolshevism will invade Poland and Central Europe and trample it to the ground. Let us look at the facts. Russia has had five and a half years of terrible war. She has lost millions. Can Russia wage war outside her own territories? She has no transport, no adequate equipment. She has adequate equipments to defeat the kind of armies against which she fights at the end of long lines of communication, but if you read the reports you will be surprised to find what the facts are. There is very little ammunition, very little heavy artillery. There is nothing of the tremendous equipment which is necessary to force even a kilometre in the old conflicts of France. Russia cannot, with the means at its disposal, organise an army which would be formidable in Western Europe.

NOT APPREHENSIVE.

What is the other reason why I am not apprehensive of a military invasion from the Bolshevists? There is no adequate motive. What leads people to invade under conditions like the Russians is, to put it quite frankly, plunder and that is, supplying themselves with something they stand in need of. Where is there a contiguous country which can supply them with anything? Poland is short of the things which Russia wants. Central Europe is starving. It is no use, then, breaking into Rumania. They have more in Russia than they have in the countries adjoining them.

Mr. Clement Edwards—What about Bolshevik activities in the Middle East?

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ROUSING THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE.

I cannot conceive any method which would more thoroughly rouse the patriotism of the Russian people, and engage them so much on the side of existing authority, than the advance of a number of foreign armies into their country. If you have gigantic armies of Finns, Esthonians, Letts, Lithuanians, Poles, Rumanians, Cossacks, waging war on Russia, who is to pay to equip and maintain them? France, America, and Italy would not, and is there any statesman who would accept the responsibility of putting the burden of responsibility on this country?

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There is another suggestion: that we should make peace with the Bolsheviks. Until you receive assurances—I do not mean verbal assurances, but assurances from observation and experience—that the Government in control of Russia has dropped its methods of barbarism and is governing by civilised methods, no civilised community in the world would be prepared to make a direct peace with it. Another objection is that there is no Government in Russia which can speak for any definite area or speak for Russia as a whole. What is the obvious course to take? We have failed to restore Russia to sanity by force. I believe we can save her by trade. Commerce has a sobering influence in its operation. Simple sums in addition and subtraction, which it inculcates, soon dispose of wild theory. The Russian, with his head in the clouds, finds he is cold, and discovers that he is not clad. He has no machinery for his land, and he realises that he cannot plough his land with title-deeds, even written by Soviet Governments. (Cheers and laughter.) He is short of locomotives, wagons, and lorries for his business, and the whole of Europe is short of what he can give her in return. It may be said that, unless you crush Bolshevism, Bolshevism will invade Poland and Central Europe and trample it to the ground. Let us look at the facts. Russia has had five and a half years of terrible war. She has lost millions. Can Russia wage war outside her own territories? She has no transport, no adequate equipment. She has adequate equipments to defeat the kind of armies against which she fights at the end of long lines of communication, but if you read the reports you will be surprised to find what the facts are. There is very little ammunition, very little heavy artillery. There is nothing of the tremendous equipment which is necessary to force even a kilometre in the old conflicts of France. Russia cannot, with the means at its disposal, organise an army which would be formidable in Western Europe.

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HORSE AILMENTS

And How to Cure them.

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Of all Chemists and Stores.

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CONDY'S FLUID CO., Cornwall St., London.

MISSIONS TO SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

DR. D'ARCY LAYS MEMORIAL STONES.

ADMIRAL TUPPER AND NAVY'S WORK.

The new Institute, which is in course of erection in connection with the Missions to Seamen at Eden quay, Dublin, was yesterday dedicated by the Archbishop of Dublin (Most Rev. Dr. D'Arcy). Memorial stones were laid—one being a tribute to the war services of the seamen in the great war, and the other in remembrance of those who perished by the sinking of the R.M.S. Leinster, in the year 1918. The new Institute will provide ample accommodation for seamen visiting the port, including sitting, dining, recreation rooms, and bed and bathrooms, etc. It will also be a new church, to be known as the "Leinster Memorial Church," which will be used daily for worship. The estimated cost of erection and the site is £17,800, of which the Government has given a grant of £7,192, the balance being raised by voluntary subscription.

The Archbishop presided over a large gathering.

THE ARCHBISHOP.

The Archbishop of Dublin said that they were there that day to take part in the erection of that new institute for seamen visiting their port. He was sure that they all felt that nothing that they could do could possibly be too good for their seamen, and they were thankful to see something like that building being erected for them. That building was partly a tribute to the war services of seamen who served in the great war. They could find no adequate expression for the deep debt that they owed the seamen both in the Royal Navy and the mercantile service. He thought that in that sense the new building should be a memorial of what their sailors had done for them during the war. The building had also a connection with the sinking of the R.M.S. Leinster. If any event had brought home to them the dangers and horrors of the great war, it was the sinking of that vessel that so many knew so well. It was a very terrible thing, and he thought that it was right that they should have a memorial of that event to be connected with the building being erected for the seamen coming to the Port of Dublin. (Applause.)

ADMIRAL TUPPER'S TRIBUTE.

Admiral Sir Reginald Tupper, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the Coast of Ireland, expressed his pleasure at being present, and said that the Missions to Seamen was world-wide. He had been all over the world, and at all the principal ports they would find an Institute for Missions to Seamen. Some people did not know what was done by the Navy in the great war. He would tell them two things that they did. In the beginning of the war they commenced with 113,000 officers and men, and finished the war with 440,000 officers and men. (Applause.)

That number 295,000 were officers and men of the mercantile marine. He did not include the fishermen and others who did extraordinary good work. In addition to these 295,000, there were other officers and men in the Service who were not in the ships that brought them food and raw material right through the war. It was the seamen from the merchant service that formed the principal part of the convoy, and in connection with the blockade which prevented raw material and food getting into Germany. They had heard of the terrible ravages of the submarines. In the second quarter of 1917 there were no less than 860 tons tons of shipping sunk. The Germans then thought that they had finished their mercantile marine, and that a victorious peace for them was in sight. Then they put work, and in the same quarter next year they had reduced the loss to 500,000 tons. They undertook still further drastic measures in the northern and lower patrols, and in the third quarter of 1918 their percentage of loss went from 5 per cent. to 1½ per cent. The Germans admitted that the British Navy had accounted for at least 200 of those submarines, and without drawing their attention to the figures, he might say that America claimed 20, and France and Italy less than 20. He hoped that generous funds would be forthcoming to make the Institute really worthy of the City of Dublin, and the seamen who used it. Rev. Dr. Phibbs had been most anxious to promote what he (Admiral Tupper) was anxious to carry out, and that was to have a Naval School connected with that Institute, so that the generation of Dublin should be enabled to have a number of boys trained there for the sea. He hoped that they would be able to accomplish that. Out of the 295,000 officers and men he had mentioned a very large proportion had come from Ireland. No less than 400 came from Galway. (Hear, hear.) Although the population of Ireland was small compared with the population of England, Scotland, although the number of recruits for the Navy was small in Ireland as compared with those coming from England and Scotland, they would find Irishmen on always when the Heave-ho (Applause.) He hoped that he would be able to see a Nautical School established in Dublin, and also similar schools in Belfast and Queenstown. (Applause).

Mr. G. F. Wilkinson, M.A., R.N.V.R., and Mr. Stuart C. Knox, M.A., Secretary of the Institute to Seamen, also shortly addressed the meeting, the latter making a strong appeal for financial aid, stating that there was a debt of between £5,000 and £6,000 on the building. He added that as an appreciation of the work done during the war by the Missions for Seamen, the Admiralty had contributed to their fund a sum of £1,000 (applause.)

The company repaired to the front of the building, where the ceremony of laying the memorial stones was performed. The stone laid at the Marlborough street side of the building was declared "to be well and truly laid as a tribute to the war services of our seamen in the great war 1914-1919," and the other was likewise declared to be laid "in remembrance of those who perished by the sinking of the R.M.S. Leinster in the year 1918."

GENERAL NURSING COUNCIL FOR IRELAND.

The Chief Secretary, in pursuance of the powers conferred on him by the Nurses' Registration (Ireland) Act, 1919, has constituted the first General Nursing Council for Ireland as follows:—E. Coey Bigger, M.D., L.R.C.P.I., Chairman, Dublin Public Health Council; Lord Mayor of Kenmare, Vice-President of the Queen Victoria Jubilee Nursing Institution, and member of the Irish Public Health Council; Colonel Sir Arthur E. Chance, Richmond Surgical Hospital, Dublin, President Irish Board College of Nursing; Colonel W. Taylor, C.B., F.R.C.S.I., Meath Hospital, Dublin, ex-President, Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland; R. J. Johnson, F.R.C.S., Royal Victoria Hospital, Belfast, Chairman, Irish Medical Committee; P. T. O'Sullivan, M.D., M.R.C.P., South Charitable Infirmary, Cork; Miss Matheson, Secretary, Irish Board College of Nursing; Miss Reeves, Matron, Dr. Steevens' Hospital, Dublin; Miss Mitchie, Superintendent, Queen Victoria Jubilee Nurses, Dublin; Miss Huxley, Matron, Hipin Private Hospital, Dublin; Miss O'Brien, Acting Superintendent, Children's Hospital, Temple street, Dublin; Miss Bostock, Irish Board College of Nursing, Matron, Royal Victoria Hospital, Belfast; Miss Walsh, Lady Superintendent, Nurses' Training School, Waterford Union Infirmary; Mrs. Blunden, Superintendent, Mosaphir Private Nursing Home, Cork; Miss Curtin, Lady Superintendent, Mater Infirmorum Nurses' Training School, Belfast, Irish Board College of Nursing.

THE O'MARA OPERA COMPANY.

"SAMSON AND DELILAH."

"Samson and Delilah," which was performed at the Gaiety Theatre last evening by the O'Mara Opera Company, in the presence of a crowded audience, may be regarded as the *chef d'œuvre* of one of the most remarkable composers of the second half of the nineteenth century. Saint-Saëns' music is always dramatically expressive, often strikingly descriptive, imposing in its grand moments, impressive in its solemn episodes, and effective in every climax. The drama, with its musical intensification, holds the interest of its listeners throughout. As Delilah, Miss Mabel Dennis, who enhanced her reputation with her Dublin friends, sang her numbers with artistic charm, especially the aria, "Softly awakes my heart," one of the most impressive musical features in the opera, which was admirably sung in the exacting part of Samson. Mr. John Pegg, another favourite artist, did not spare himself, and sang throughout effectively. Mr. Wilfred Davies, in the part of the High Priest, and Mr. J. C. Browner, as the Aged Hebrew, had the principal supplementary parts, and filled them capably. Other parts were taken by Messrs. Bevan, Looker, Clarke, and Bowring. Mr. E. J. Furbes was the conductor. Tonight—"Il Trovatore."

BANK OF IRELAND MALE CLERKSHIPS.

At the last 14 examinations pupils of Rossa College, Stephen's Green, Dublin, gained 180 appointments, with First Place on 9 occasions.—(Advt.)

THE LIMERICK SHOOTING.

INQUEST ON MR. DWYER.

THE JURY'S VERDICT.

The Coroner's inquiry into the death of Mr. Richard Dwyer, licensed trader, Roche's street, Limerick, who was shot in his shop on Monday night week, was resumed in the city Courthouse, Limerick, yesterday. Some shooting took place on the streets which were being patrolled by soldiers and policemen. Several volleys were fired, and Mr. Dwyer, who was about to close his shop, was struck by a bullet and died almost immediately.

Mr. J. S. Gaffney (Crown Solicitor) and District Inspector Craig represented the authorities; Mr. O'Brien Moran, the next-of-kin; and Mr. J. J. Dundon appeared on behalf of the citizens.

Sergeant Jeremiah Moroney, R.I.C., William street Barracks, Limerick, in reply to Mr. Gaffney, said that he was with a party of twelve policemen accompanying a body of military through the city generally about 7 o'clock on the evening of the 2nd inst. The military consisted of an officer and twenty men. About 10.35 he was going down O'Connell street towards Patrick street when a shot was fired from the direction of Evans's corner. The military officer halted the party and gave them the right turn-about. We were then marching up O'Connell street in patrol and military formation in the middle of the street. At Roche's street corner we heard some hisses, and immediately six or seven shots rang out from Nestor's corner, where there were six or eight men. They were revolver shots which were fired, and the people at the corner rushed round into Roche's street. We continued in military formation and turned in Roche's street, our pace being quickened. When the crowd got opposite Thompson's Arcade a volley of shots was fired at the patrol—twenty shots at least. The soldiers and policemen took cover and replied to the fire, in obedience to an order from their officer. Some of them lay on the flags and others went into doorways. Sergeant Conroy, R.I.C., was in front of the patrol, and when the bullets were whizzing round he was wounded some distance from the corner, and had to be carried off by a party of police.

After that was there an exchange of shots between the military police, soldiers, and the people at the corner? There was. It lasted for about ten minutes. After that the patrol marched into O'Connell street, and there was a volley of shots fired at them from the corner of Cecil street—six or seven. The patrol rushed to the corner and again opened fire on a crowd that was running up Cecil street.

Did the firing cease then? Yes. At the crossing into William street at least three shots were fired from the corner of Denmark street. The patrol did not reply.

In cross-examination by Mr. Moran, the witness said that the first shot was fired from a distance of less than 100 yards. The firing from Thompson's corner lasted for three or four minutes.

Dr. J. Roberts said that he was called to see Mr. O'Dwyer at midnight. On the next day he made a post-mortem examination. He found a scalp wound about an inch long, and a corresponding wound on the occipital bone. There was also a large hole in the occipital bone, which was a separate wound. The lower part of the petrous part of the temporal bone was also fractured. Death was due to shock resulting from laceration of the brain. He added that he attended Sergeant Conroy, who was suffering from a scalp wound. The lower part of his cap was frayed, as if struck by something. He thought it was a bullet.

In the course of cross-examination, Dr. Roberts said that the bullet that caused death passed through four doors.

Dr. P. F. Graham gave corroborative evidence.

SOLDIER'S EVIDENCE.

Private A. Higgs, 1st Gordon Highlanders, said that he was in O'Connell street that night, and the witness came up with a message in his hand and said: "It is all right, Jock. I won't shoot you. We are after the R.I.C." The man ran off.

Private Poulton, Welsh Fusiliers, who was one of the party who deposed to the revolver firing, and said that when the military got orders to fire he lay down and fired in the direction in which he saw men run inmany. He had seen some of these people firing shots.

Captain R. E. Lloyd, 3rd Welsh Fusiliers, said that, acting on instructions, he marched 20 men to William street Barracks on February 2. Before leaving on patrol he told the men that they were not to fire any shots without definite orders from him. He explained that while Private Todd's corner on the street he heard a shot, and gave the soldiers the order to shoot turn. At the time of the report and afterwards people on the street were shouting, cheering, and shouting. People who retreated up Roche's street fired shots at them. They were retreating one by one, and kept firing. He marched his men up Roche's street, and they took shelter. He (witness) then began to fire at the men going up the street, as they were the only objects that could be seen. The firing lasted some minutes. Subsequently there was some further firing on the patrol. In Cecil street he saw one man judging in the air near the barber's shop, and, observing the flashes of his revolver, witness gave orders to one particular soldier to fire at him. Being attacked by people that night with arms, he could not tell them to disperse, and there was no course open to him but to fire at them to defend himself and his men.

At the conclusion of the evidence,

EVIDENCE FOR NEXT-OF-KIN.

Mr. Moran addressed the jury, and submitted that the story presented by the Crown witnesses was a deliberately trumped-up story.

Joseph O'Shaughnessy, Ashbank and street, said that he was in Roche's street at twenty-five minutes to eleven on that night, and from a remark he heard by three men who were running up the street he ran into Mr. O'Malley's publichouse. Up to that time he had heard no shots fired. While in the publichouse he heard the officer in charge give some order. Looking through the window, he saw soldiers go down on their knees and fire three rounds, and two policemen apparently fired revolver shots into the air.

Staff Sergeant-Major O'Donnell, stationed in Aldershot, deposed that at about 10.40 p.m., while in a friend's house, he heard shots fired in the centre of the city. Accompanied by a female friend, he went down William street, and, while passing the police station, the gate opened and a party of policemen and military came out, and fired down William street. For the protection of his female friend he went into the barracks, and while standing inside the gate a sister and a soldier and a bullet passed immediately the shoulder strap of his overcoat. That bullet came from the lane opposite. There was nothing to justify the military and police firing down William street, except some men to were standing at the corner singing "God send you back to me." He made a statement to the police after seeing the firing down the street by a party of policemen and military, but was told that he need not mind about that.

Mr. Gaffney cross-examined the witness to show that a statement that he made to the police and signed did not exactly coincide with his evidence. In that statement it was stated that there was a crowd at Walker's corner booing and jeering.

Patrick Clifford, coachbuilder, Roches street, gave evidence to the effect that he was standing in that thoroughfare at 10.30. A few minutes later policemen and military entered from O'Connell street into Roche's street. He saw the patrol quicken their pace, and he went into his own house, and heard the order given to charge, which was followed by fusillades of shots.

Jeremiah O'Dwyer, George Hogan, and Daniel Cantwell also gave evidence.

Mr. Dundon, solicitor to the Corporation, asked the jury to condemn the action of the military and policemen, who fired 75 rounds of ammunition in the street.

Mr. Gaffney expressed sympathy of the military and police authorities and himself with the next-of-kin of the deceased man, who, he said, had been the innocent victim of civic riot and disorder. It was obligatory on the part of the authorities to remove the police from the streets of the city at night. Since they had been withdrawn respectable citizens going home at night had been held up by cut-throats and robbers. Patrols were now sent out to preserve the peace, and were these to be the cockshot of every wrong-doer? He hoped not.

THE JURY'S VERDICT.

The jury returned the following verdict, which the Coroner said was unanimous:—"That death was due to laceration of the brain caused by rifle shots fired by the patrol on February 2nd. We tender to Mrs. O'Dwyer and her relatives our sincere sympathy; and strongly condemn what we consider the indiscriminate firing of the patrol without sufficient provocation in what the jury consider murder in the case of Richard O'Dwyer."

The foreman said that he wished to recommend the widow to the consideration of the authorities.

The two men and two women arrested in Belfast on Monday in connection with the murder of Henry Senior, discharged soldier, at Glasgow, arrived at the latter place yesterday. A small crowd hissed at them.

Fashionable Intelligence

The Dowager Marchioness Conyngham has arrived in London from Slane.

The Earl and Countess of Sandwich have left England for

Added Nourishment.

Hovis Bread is made of the finest wheat flour, **pure and enriched by the golden germ of the wheat.** That added wheat germ makes

HOVIS
(Trade Mark)

rich in body-building and brain- and nerve-feeding elements.

Hovis is different from every other bread. Never confuse Hovis with ordinary brown bread: Hovis is much more nourishing, and it is the most digestible bread obtainable.

YOUR BAKER BAKES IT.

It comes from the land where the grass grows green. It's refreshingly sweet as an Irish Colleen.

MADE entirely from pure, sweet, skin-nourishing vegetable oils and plant ash, McClinton's Shaving Soaps and Cream yield a superlatively creamy, non-drying lather which makes your razor's play easy and your shave a delight. You owe it to your chin to buy

McCLINTON'S Shaving Soap & Cream

Hibernia Shaving Sticks in nickel cases, 1/5: in metal tins, 1/-. McClinton's Shaving Cream in amber jars or tubes; large size, 1/6; small, 1/-

McCLINTON'S Ltd. (Dept. P.), DONAGHMORE, TYRONE

THE 1920 PARCEL

Ridgways Teas

The "1920" Parcel of unique specialities sent carriage paid for Twenty Shillings:

¼-lb. tin of **Russian Caravan Tea** - 5/- per lb.
The Finest China Tea procurable

¼-lb. tin of **Pure Darjeeling Tea** - 5/- per lb.
With the delicious flavour of the Muscat Grape

1-lb. tin of **Her Majesty's Blend** - 4/- per lb.
A unique blend, as supplied to the late Queen Victoria for her private use.

1-lb. carton of **"5 o'clock Tea"** - 3/- per lb.
The universal favourite for general use.

1-lb. carton **"A.D." Coffee** - - 3/- per lb.
A delicious after-dinner coffee.

1-lb. box of **"Chocolats de Luxe"** - 5/- per lb.

These "1920" parcels can be obtained from —
RIDGWAY HOUSE, KING WILLIAM ST., CITY or from RIDGWAYS WEST END DEPOT: 36, PICCADILLY, W.1.

A visit to Ridgways new Tea and Light Luncheon Rooms, at the latter address, will readily prove the excellence of the Teas and Coffee included in the above offer.

Leading Grocers throughout the Country stock Ridgways Teas

THE 1920 PARCEL

You Can Live { *13 days without Food. 3 days without Water. Only 3 minutes without Air.*

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh and Whooping Cough

Reduce the Air Ration below Health Point.

The natural consequence is that the breathing is affected, the bronchial tubes or bronchi become inflamed, and cough, more or less serious, follows. If neglected the entire respiratory system is weakened, and that way consumption lies. Children suffer more frequently from such complaints than do their elders, the death rate among the very young being truly appalling, and in too many instances due entirely to thoughtless neglect.

The World's Supreme Remedy

is Veno's Lightning Cough Cure, so called because of the rapidity with which it overcomes chronic coughs and cures deep-seated and long-standing cases of any of the above-named troubles. Veno's Lightning Cough Cure, in Open Competition with the world, was

AWARDED GRAND PRIX AND GOLD MEDAL AT THE INTERNATIONAL HEALTH EXHIBITION, PARIS, 1910

for its purity, efficacy, and pharmaceutical excellence.

Many thousands of testimonials from cured patients, scientific men, and doctors have been received. The following is an example :—

Chas. Hyatt-Woolf, Esq., F.I.C., F.C.S., in his cert. — *"I take Great Pleasure in Testifying to the Purity and Quality of the Cough Cure submitted to me. I have subjected it to practical tests . . . and I have found it to be of the highest efficiency. In all cases in which I have had occasion to test the efficacy of this remedy same have been satisfactory."*

Never Touched by Hands.

The manufacture of Veno's Lightning Cough Cure is conducted under the most hygienic conditions, supervised by trained pharmacists, and the product is never touched by human hands.

Liquid or Pastilles.

Veno's Lightning Cough Cure is prepared as a liquid medicine, and also in the form of pastilles, the latter being packed in hermetically-sealed tins, which are always handy for use.

Ask always for Veno's Lightning Cough Cure. It is sold by Chemists, Stores, and Medicine Dealers in all parts of the world. If your Chemist is out of stock he will get it for you.

Reduced Postal Rates for Parcels of Medicines to all parts of the World. Refuse all substitutes.

English Prices, 1/3 & 3/-

VENO'S LIGHTNING COUGH CURE

Sole Proprietors: The Veno Drug Co., Ltd., Manufacturing Chemists, Manchester, Eng.

R.A.M.C. MEMORIAL.

MEETING IN DUBLIN.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR'S APPEAL.

At a meeting held yesterday at the Royal College of Surgeons, St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, several speeches were made in support of the proposed war memorial in connection with the Royal Army Medical Corps. The President of the Royal College of Surgeons (Mr. J. B. Story) presided. There was a representative attendance. Letters of apology for non-attendance were received, amongst others, from the Earl of Donoughmore, Sir Robert Jackson, and Sir Thomas Myles.

The Chairman said that they had had communications from London so far back as March last suggesting that a memorial should be erected to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Royal Army Medical Corps. A committee was then appointed to carry out the terms of a resolution, that a permanent memorial or monument be erected to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Corps who fell in the war, with, if possible, replicas in Dublin and Edinburgh. He asked Colonel Sir William Taylor to tell the meeting what progress was being made in furtherance of the memorial project.

Colonel Sir William Taylor said that last March the Director-General asked him, as representative from Ireland, to join the Central Committee in London. He did so, and on his suggestion it was decided at a meeting of the Committee that one big memorial should be erected in London, with replicas in Edinburgh and Dublin, to the memory of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Royal Army Medical Corps who fell in the war. At a meeting of the Committee in November last it was found that £10,000 stood to the credit of the fund, and arrangements were made to give all an opportunity of subscribing to it.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR.

The Lord Chancellor, who was cordially received, stated that there were many reasons for his confidence that the resolution which he had to propose—"That the memorial was worthy of their support"—would receive their cordial sympathy and acquiescence. The Royal Army Medical Corps had a great and long record of honourable service, marked by increasing efficiency and marvellous progress in medical and surgical science. He saw many present who were for many years distinguished members of that branch of the Service, and the names of others must occur to them—Keogh, Gubbins, Fawcett, Burtchaell, and Hickson—all men who had not only reflected lustre on their Corps, but secured honour and distinction for themselves. Perhaps to a degree beyond any of the branches of their military departments, the Royal Army Medical Corps found itself prepared and equipped at the outbreak of war, and it was able to cope with the demands made upon it for the needs of our fighting forces at home and abroad, and, with the aid of the magnificent organisation of the Red Cross, it was for some time quite adequate to the demands made upon it. As the days and months of the terrible war progressed a call had to be made for volunteers from among the civilian members of the profession, and they ought never forget the ready response with which that call was met, nor should they forget the way in which the women of their race responded to the appeal, and gave untiring energy and devotion to the nursing of wounded and maimed soldiers, and also the many at home who supplied comforts and medical and surgical appliances that were indispensable to successful treatment. They in Ireland had reason to reflect with pride and satisfaction on the part that their own country had played in this respect, because the call for volunteers was responded to not only by the men of light and leading in the profession, but by local practitioners who could ill afford to do so, and, with very few exceptions, all the available civilian practitioners joined up to do whatever work they were fit for, having regard to their age and experience, and went willingly to discharge whatever duty was allotted to them.

THE R.A.M.C. IN THE FIELD.

The war had been responsible for many acts of remarkable heroism, but he doubted if any were performed in circumstances more calculated to rack the nerves and quail the heart of the bravest of men than the acts of the members and officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps in the field. These duties were carried out in circumstances of intense horror and tragedy, and the way in which these brave and devoted men stuck to their posts and performed their duties while stormed at by shot and shell had earned for them undying fame and a memory that, as long as time, would be ungrateful if they forgot. He thought that they might fairly claim that the Corps as a whole had responded to all that was expected of them, and of their duty in a manner worthy of the great traditions of the Service to which they belonged, and the officers and men who had fallen had died in defence of King and country and in obedience to the call of duty. They should, therefore, see that, though they could not adequately honour the memory of those gallant men in the far and scattered lands in which these young heroes slept, their memory would be perpetuated in the country of their birth in a manner worthy of them and of the cause for which they had fought and fell. In these days they were hampered by many appeals of this kind, and few could afford to contribute without some self-denial, yet he ventured to say that the most generous and liberal contributor would have to confess that his generosity was but light in comparison to the sacrifice of those who so freely gave their lives, and by their deaths had secured the blessings of peace, freedom, and liberty. In the circumstances he felt that through a mere sense of gratitude alone the appeal would meet with generous sympathy and support. (Applause.)

PRESIDENT ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

The President of the Royal College of Physicians seconded the resolution. He said that it was a fitting tribute to the work and heroic sacrifice of the Royal Army Medical Corps that they had present at that meeting representatives of the two great professions, Divinity and Law—the Primate of All Ireland and the Lord Chancellor of Ireland. As a representative of the medical profession, he took that opportunity of thanking them for the great interest they showed in the project of erecting a fitting memorial to the memory of the officers and men of the Royal Army Medical Corps by honouring them with their presence at that meeting. When the full history of the war came to be written he was quite sure that the record of the Royal Army Medical Corps would be favourable comparison with the work of any other branch of the Service. In that connection, with the tremendous organisation accomplished by the regular members of the Service, he would like to mention the names of two Fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons—Sir Alfred Keogh and Sir George Burtchaell—whose efforts contributed considerably and successfully to the treatment of the wounded and sick during the war. The death roll of the Corps was a very long one. He had no means of knowing what it amounted to, but it included the names of some of the bravest and best-known members of the Medical Schools of Ireland. Not less than ninety-five members of the School of Physics, Trinity College, Dublin, laid down their lives, and thirty-five deaths occurred amongst those who had taken out their courses in connection with the Royal University, University College, Dublin, last sixteen members; University College, Cork, fourteen, and University College, Galway, five. The total roll of licentiates and Fellows was seventy-eight, and as far as he had gone into the figures he had accounted for two hundred, which did not include the Queen's University, Belfast, or graduates throughout Ireland who had attained their qualifications from English and Scottish bodies. Amongst those who had given up their lives in the service of the Royal Army Medical Corps were Sir Victor Horsley, who was always willing to take up any cause and defend it when he felt it deserved support; Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Dalton, who made his reputation not only in the late war, but in the South African War; Captain Ernest Deane, who was awarded the Military Cross in 1915; Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Moore, who was twice mentioned for bravery on the field in 1916, and awarded the Military Cross and D.S.O. in 1918; and Captain Taylor, who was also awarded the Military Cross in 1918. Those facts and figures paid a much more eloquent tribute than he could pay to the memory of those who had fallen in the war and in the service of the Royal Army Medical Corps. He would like to refer, too, to the record of the students of Trinity College, for whom special examinations had to be held to give them an opportunity of playing their part in the war.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

THE PRIMATE.

The Primate, who was cordially received, said that he first asked himself what right he had to accept the kind invitation to come there and help in forwarding the erection of the memorial. The answer was—and he would like to give it to hundreds and hundreds of civilians outside the Royal College of Surgeons and the Royal Army Medical Corps—that there was no memorial ever proposed to be erected that had a greater claim on ordinary civilians than this, because, whatever connection they might have as individuals with particular regiment, college, or University in regard to the erection of a memorial, every one of them was more or less intimately related with the work of the Royal Army Medical Corps in the field and at home. There was hardly one of them who had not a relation serving in the war who did not owe a deep debt of gratitude to the Corps, and he believed that he might say that the whole of humanity owed an enormous debt to the strides made in medical and surgical science in the Corps during the recent war. He had been furnished with statistics giving the exact number of casualties of the Royal Army Medical Corps during the war. The number of officers killed in action was 259. Did anyone realise what these men took upon themselves when they went into the battle line, not to fight, but to succour the wounded? They laid down their lives for their fellow-men, and ungrudgingly paid the penalty. The number of officers who died of wounds was 141, the number who died from other causes was 168, making a total of 568. He would not enter into the details regarding the casualties amongst other ranks of the Corps, but 5,445 members made the supreme sacrifice. Was it, therefore, not right and fitting that there should be some outward and visible sign indicating what these gallant men had done? Was it not right, lest they forgot, that they should be reminded of what had happened and what might happen again? He was not one of those sentimentalists who said that the late war was a war against all wars, and that they had reached a time when war was ended. He believed that if they took proper precautions they might prevent another war breaking over the world. In erecting a memorial in Dublin to those brave members of the Royal Army Medical Corps who sacrificed their lives in the cause of humanity civilians should play their part with glad and thankful hearts. (Applause.) He begged to propose:—"That we approve of the Committee that has already been formed, with power to add to its numbers."

Major-General Gerrard, senior officer of the Army Medical Service in Ireland, in seconding the resolution, expressed the regret of the Director-General at his inability to be present at the meeting, as the erection of a memorial to the officers and men of the Royal Army Medical Corps was a project he had very much at heart.

The resolution was adopted.

At the close of the meeting subscriptions to the Memorial Fund were invited.

THE COMMITTEE.

The following Committee has been elected :—

The Earl of Donoughmore, Earl Iveagh, Major-General Gerrard, Sir James H. Campbell, the Most Rev. J. B. Crozier, D.D.; the Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, Sir D. Plunket Barton, Sir A. Dempsey, Colonel Sir Arthur Chance, Sir Robert P. Woods, Sir A. Ball, Bart., Colonel Sir W. Crook-Lawless, Col. T. Sinclair, C.B.; Major-General J. J. Russell, C.B.; Maurice F. Hamilton, the Provost, Trinity College; Col. O'Carroll, President University College, Dublin; President University College, Cork; President University College, Galway; President Irish Medical Association; J. R. Story, President Royal College of Surgeons; Col. Wm. Taylor, C.B.; James Craig, President Royal College of Physicians; Sir L. H. Ormsby, Sir Auckland C. Geddes, K.C.B.; Col. T. M. Clarke, C.M.G.; Major-General Sawyer, C.B.; Col. Sir Thomas Myles, C.B.; Lt.-Col. W. E. Dawson, Lt.-Col. F. Conway Dwyer, Major C. De Burgh Daly, Hon. A. E. Guinness, Lt.-Col. E. J. R. Evatt, Lt.-Col. Seton Pringle, Col. J. C. Connor, C.M.G.; Lady Constance Butler, Colonel A. Fullerton, C.B.; Mr. Justice Pim, Right Hon. M. F. Cox, Andrew Jameson, Sir John Lumsden, K.B.E.; Sir John J. Lynch, J.P.; C. Wisdom Hely, J.P.; C. A. Pim, John B. Dunlop, M. J. O'Connor, Wm. Rose, Professor S. Young, Dr. Ninian Falkiner, Dr. W. A. Winter, Dr. G. E. Palmer, G. S. Phillpotts, Mrs. Lee, Mrs. D. Alcock, J. R. Bristow, S. Geoghegan, Dr. W. B. Somerville-Large, C. J. McCormack, Dr. S. D. Reeves, Dr. D. J. O'Connor, Dr. Myles Keogh, L. Morrough Kyan, Dr. W. G. Smith, Rev. C. Fausset, Major S. G. Walker, Major R. S. Gregg, Dr. E. Sheridan, Dr. G. Sheppard, Capt. A. W. W. Baker, Capt. J. R. Burgess, Capt. J. A. Mateer, Dr. T. N. Smith, Dr. J. Marshall Day, Major A. Wheeler, Capt. G. Hewson, Dr. S. O. H. Maunsell, Dr. R. J. Rowlette, Major W. E. Law, Dr. R. A. Stoney, J. M. Colles, LL.D., Professor Auchinleck, C. W. B. Hendy, Dr. G. Fenton, A. S. M. Imrie, Alfred Werner, J. T. Hudson, J. J. McCarthy, Neuman Thompson, C. Gamble, M. P. Mahony, Capt. R. M. Minchin, D. Cary Mayne, J. McCall, J.P., Dr. G. O'Keeffe Wilson, John Holliday, Dr. Arthur Chance, Capt. T. O. Graham, Capt. C. W. C. Robertson, Dr. J. Y. Cope, Dr. McDowel Cosgrave, Major D. S. Bruene, R. W. Strahan, J. P. Garland, Wm. Kennedy, Dr. M. Briscoe, Dermot O'Brien, Capt. J. A. O'Keeffe, Dr. E. M. Maxwell, Capt. J. H. Grove White, Geo. Prescott, Dr. G. Jameson Johnston, O. P. Beater, J. Magnire, J.P.; J. Mallagh, C.E.; Dr. G. Scriven, F. J. Fitzmaurice, Dr. G. J. Tierney, J. W. Burns, Dr. Cassells, James Healy, T. G. McGrath, Dr. R. B. McCausland, Geo. Green, Major E. E. Blandy, Dr. G. D. Moore, Sir G. Stokes, K.C.S.I.; Dr. R. J. Tsaffe, Dr. E. Hatch, Miss A. L. Massey, Dr. T. Hennessy, R. C. Erck, H. E. Kennedy, T. W. T. Greene, Rev. Dr. Denham Osborne, C. W. Wilson, W. Lindsay, Dr. H. W. Guiton, Sir John Moore, M.D.; T. C. Patterson, Rev. John Gwynn, Professor Wm. Caldwell, Dr. Blayney, Eastwood Biggar, H. Dudgeon, Sir Charles A. Cameron, C.B.; Dr. E. Oxey Biggar, Dr. Wm. Stoker, Capt. R. P. McDonnell, Dr. T. P. C. Kirkpatrick, Professor E. H. Tweedy, Capt. J. B. Taylor, Capt. J. J. Ryan, Dr. H. C. Mooney, Dr. G. Peacocke, Major G. Buchanan, Capt. G. Bateman, Major Mahr-Curran, Capt. H. J. O'Neill, Dr. Wright, Capt. H. Alcock, Capt. J. W. Graham, Lt.-Col. R. J. W. Mawhinny, C.B.; Major J. Rahilly, Lord Richmond, Capt. J. R. Hill, Lt.-Col. T. McDermott, Major W. J. Thomson, John A. Lanphier, Sir Wm. Whetter.—Chairman—The President of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland. Hon. Treasurer—Sir John Lynch, Major-General Gerrard. Hon. Secretary—Alfred Miller.

THE DUBLIN HOSPITALS.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF SUPERINTENDENCE.

The sixty-first annual report of the Board of Superintendence of the Dublin Hospitals was issued yesterday for the year 1918-19. The Board, in summing up the results of their various inspections, state that all the hospitals reach fulfilment excellently and economically, except the Lock Hospital, of which it may be said that it does as much as it can do in the present deformed state of public opinion on the difficult problem with which it has to deal. In addition, they have to add that all the hospitals are deeply in debt, and that a great deal of suffering goes unrelieved. In order that the Dublin hospitals might bestow on the civilian populace claiming attention at their hands the complete treatment that all soldiers mostly properly received during the last four years—"and by complete we mean no case being sent away until all that could be done for it had been done—the funds at present at their disposal would have to be largely augmented, and the Board begs to add that if this were done it would probably be the most profitable expenditure of money ever made by any Government. As things at present stand, the maimed worker is dependent on charity, unless he is content to go to a Union hospital."

NEW ISSUE.

WORKMAN, CLARK, AND CO., LIMITED.

The London County Westminster and Parr's Bank and Messrs. Kleinwort, Sons, and Company to-day offer, on behalf of Messrs. Sperling and Company, £3,000,000 7 per cent. Guaranteed First Mortgage Debenture Stock of Workman, Clark, and Company, Limited, the well-known Belfast shipbuilders and engineers. The Stock is offered at the price of 95 per cent., and will, therefore, yield to an original purchaser 7¼ per cent., not allowing for profit of redemption, equal at least to further ¼ per cent. per annum. A clause in the trust deed provides that in each financial year, commencing from June next, 20 per cent. of the divisible profits of the company, or £150,000, being 5 per cent. on the total Debenture Stock, whichever may be the larger amount, will be set aside by the company as a sinking fund for the redemption of the Debentures by annual drawings at 105 per cent., or by purchase in the market at or below that price. The Stock is secured by a specific first charge on the company's leasehold land and buildings, valued at £4,012,100, and the investments are valued at £1,600,000. The Stock is guaranteed by the Northumberland Shipbuilding Company, Ltd., the average earnings of which for two years, together with Workman, Clark, and Company's profits, amount to £684,436, sufficient to cover the interest and sinking fund of the Debentures now offered about twelve over. Workman Clark's Belfast shipyards have frequently occupied the foremost position in the United Kingdom, so far as the annual output is concerned, and in 1919 they were only second with a total of 100,000 tons. Messrs. Workman, Clark, and Company number amongst their customers most of the leading steamship lines, and the contracts on hand, for thirty-seven steamers, are expected to keep the yards fully occupied until the end of 1921. These orders are anticipated to yield a profit of £1,500,000, and are on the customary "time and line" conditions, under which any increase in the cost of labour, material, etc., is borne by the shipowners. It is conservatively estimated that the earnings of the associated companies will exceed £1,000,000 per annum, after payment of all fixed charges on any prior securities of the associated companies (inclusive of this issue), and after making the necessary allowance for the excess profits duty at the present rate. The Debentures are a very high-class industrial investment, yielding a very handsome return. The list will close on or before Monday next.—(Prospectus page 9.)

A Lausanne telegram, dated Monday, states:—The name of the English gentleman found lying underneath the Gryonne Viaduct, near Villars, is Topham. He is not a member of the Peerage as was originally stated.

DUBLIN TRAMWAYS COMPANY.

ANNUAL MEETING.

A PROSPEROUS YEAR.

RELAYING TRACKS.

HIGH COST OF MATERIAL.

The fortieth ordinary meeting of the Dublin United Tramways Company was held yesterday at the offices of the company, 9 Upper Sackville street, the Right Hon. Laurence A. Waldron, Chairman, presiding.

The report submitted by Mr. W. McHugh, Secretary, stated that the amount available for division was £146,471 3s. 4d. Ad interim dividends amounting to £24,150 were paid on August 2nd, 1919. The directors recommended that a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, less income tax, be paid on the Preference Stock for the half-year ending 31st December, and that a final dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, less income tax (making 6 per cent. for the year), be paid on the Ordinary Stock for the same half-year, together with a bonus of 1s. 6d. per £10 on Ordinary Stock.

The directors further recommended that £30,000 be set aside towards deferred renewals of rails, £27,000 for deferred renewals of cars, £12,321 added to the general reserve fund, and £4,000 written off for investments, bringing them to their present market value.

Dividends, bonus, and sums set aside absorbed £131,191, leaving £17,080 3s. 4d. to be carried to the next account.

In moving the adoption of the report, the Chairman, having referred to the death of Mr. William Martin Murphy, which he regarded as an irreparable loss to the company, said that the Board co-opted Mr. William Lombard Murphy to fill the vacancy caused by the death of his father. They would see that on the whole they had had a prosperous year, and that notwithstanding the enormously increased cost of labour, coal and all materials, they were able to pay 6 per cent. for the year, and give a bonus of 1s. 6d. per (share or) £10 unit of stock. The weather of the past year was exceptionally favourable for tramway traffic, and as that condition was not one which could be counted upon to recur they had thought that a bonus as distinguished from a dividend increase was the best way to enable the shareholders to participate in the prosperity of what might prove to have been an exceptional year. From the beginning of the year up to June the coal shortage was very acute, and it was only on June 16th they were able to restore to some extent the services that had been shut down in the previous year. They were nearly up to normal now, but the coal supply still caused considerable anxiety. No alteration in the fares was made during the year, although an advance of 5s. all round was granted to the men in April, and on 1st August the eight-hour day was brought into operation on the tramway system. This necessitated an increase in the number of men employed by 200 in the traffic department.

THE ADVANCE IN WAGES.

The advance in wages over pre-war rates stood in 1917 at 6s. 6d., and it now stood at 20s., and the men were asking for a further increase of 6s., bringing the advance over pre-war rate to 34s. They had offered the men an additional 4s., which was the exact cash amount recently awarded by arbitration to the tramway workers in Great Britain, or alternatively to leave the matter to arbitration. Their car building would be greatly taxed for deferred renewals, though the existing stock was maintained in efficient order notwithstanding the heavy tax made upon it. On the whole they might congratulate themselves on the condition of their track, because it would bear favourable comparison with other tramways in the United Kingdom.

RENEWAL OF RAILS.

In 1918 the renewal of the rails in Drumcondra used up a great deal of their pre-war stock, and it was not until March, 1919, they considered it safe, in view of the difficulty of getting new rails, to start laying the balance of the stock in hands. These they put into the Monkstown road when it became possible to replenish their stock. In May, 1919, they got the first consignment since the war began of 109 tons of rails from England; in October they got a further 300 tons from the same source, and in December they got 520 tons from America. They had a further 400 tons rolled in England, but these were held up, and had been for some months, on account of transport difficulties. They had on order a further 500 tons—500 tons from America and 200 tons from England. With these rails they intended to complete the renewal of the North quays, the Rathgar and Terenure road, portion of the Dalkey line from Monkstown Crescent to Kingstown, Brunswick street, Lord Edward street, Christchurch place, and High street. With favourable weather they hoped to get this work done by the end of the year, and so overtake, to some extent, the unavoidable arrears. As before mentioned, there had at times been great anxiety as regards the coal supply, and he was sorry to say the outlook at the present moment was not encouraging.

COST OF COAL AND FARES.

The cost of coal during the last year was 40s. 2d. per ton, compared with 36s. 4d. in 1918, and 14s. 11d. in the last pre-war normal year. Throughout the United Kingdom the necessity to increase the fares had been felt, and in October last 16 important tramway undertakings had been granted powers to increase their fares, yet their penny fares within the city, fixed so far back as 1897, when labour and cost of materials were about one-fourth of the present cost, remained unchanged. Except for the great increase in the number of people using the trams, they would, at penny rates, have fared badly, indeed.

Mr. J. Mooney seconded the adoption of the report.

THE TRAM SERVICES.

Mr. R. O'C. Sillis, J.P., said that he was sure the shareholders joined in the Chairman's expression of regret for the loss of the late Mr. William M. Murphy. He was a great Irishman, and a great loss to the country. However, they had got a very good representative in Mr. Waldron, who had done his duty as Chairman very well that day.

Mr. J. J. Maguire expressed approval of the Chairman's speech, and said that with regard to the increase of fares there was no tramway company where the fares had so little increased as in Dublin. Inside the city there had been no increase in the penny fares.

THE CORPORATION AND THE TRAMWAYS.

Mr. James Kelly, dealing with the suggestion that the Dublin Corporation should take over the tramway system, said that he hoped it would be a long time before the Corporation would have anything to say as far as their company was concerned. If such a thing did happen it would be a millstone round the citizens' necks, and it would have to be supported by the unfortunate ratepayers who elected those men to manage the city affairs. They all knew that the first thing the Corporation would do was to put in their sons as foremen, and other people would have to take the leavings. (Hear, hear.) He sincerely hoped that they would not be taken in by the Municipal Council, and give over their shares at a big price. There was no company in the world dit better for the public than the Dublin United Tramways Company.

Mr. R. Davis asked if the company had power to raise the fares in the city bounds. He would not like to see the Tramway Company taken over by the Corporation. He congratulated the meeting on the management, and said that their company was the best worked company in the United Kingdom.

Mr. L. Wickham said that the Tramway Company between rates, way-leaves, etc., gave £70,000 annually towards relief of the local rates, and the ratepayers should consider what the company was doing for the city before the fatal step was taken to have the trams taken over by the Dublin Corporation to make it a branch of the Stanley street workshop. (Hear, hear.)

THE CHAIRMAN'S REPLY.

The Chairman, replying to the various points that had been raised by the speakers, said that Mr. Sillis and Mr. Maguire supplied the brains and the antidote—they had raised questions, and gave the answers themselves. The difficulties were inherent in the system. The system was managed with considerable tact by conductors and drivers in difficult circumstances, and the directors tried to make the difficulties as light as they could be made. As to what Mr. Kelly had said about covered cars, that was not a matter which was receiving the attention of the directors. In every case where they were building new cars or repairing old cars that would take covers they covered them. They had done seventeen within the past year. He thought that every month there would be fewer people exposed to the cold breeze on the top of the trams. Mr. Davis had asked could they raise fares within the city bounds. That was a very mixed and complicated question. If it were meant to ask could they raise the penny fare for the mile and a half from the centre of the city, the best answer he could give was "Yes" and "No." (Laughter.) There appeared to be no legal obligation to prevent them raising the fares. Parliament had always refused to incorporate in tramway bills anything in the nature of a bargain. The Tramway Company did, however, enter into an agreement with the Corporation to carry passengers from the centre of the city for one and a-half pence for a penny, and the Corporation had no right to make the arrangement, and the company had no right to make it—it was what lawyers called *ultra vires*. They (the company) regarded it as an honourable undertaking, and they had no intention to depart from it at present. It was made in 1887, when the cost of everything, including labour, was about one-quarter of what it was at present. The time would come when they might seek to have the agreement reconsidered, but at present they did not propose to do anything, and they felt that they were honourably bound to abide by the contract, although he was informed that it had no legal validity. Mr. Davis had also asked could the Corporation buy the Tramway Company. The Act of Parliament entitled the Corporation of Dublin, and he supposed the Councils of the adjoining townships, to buy the undertaking at certain terms if they wished, and these were a valuation of the undertaking at the time, with the addition to such valuation of 10 per cent. at the present price. In view of the cost of materials and so forth, supposing it was in their power to buy the undertaking now, he expected they would have to pay probably more, or at least as much as the nominal capital of the company, and they could buy at the end of seventeen or eighteen years, but supposing they were now in a position to buy he thought they would probably have to pay at least the capital, and at least 20 per cent. However, that was not a practical matter at the moment, and those of them who were there in eighteen years could discuss the relative advantages of a privately-owned enterprise or one owned by the Corporation. There was scarcely an undertaking in England of this class that had not to go back on the rates. In the old Belfast Tram Company, with which he was associated, with the late Mr. Murphy, it had been paying a large premium, but it now had to go to the rates for its maintenance. These were facts which he supposed that even people in favour of municipal trading would give some consideration when going into the matter. He thanked the speakers for what they had said of the directors, but to talk of him (the Chairman) as a successor to Mr. Murphy was ridiculous. Successors to such men as Mr. Murphy were not to be found, and he (the Chairman) could not have got on but for the loyal support of the directors.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

On the motion of Dr. Lombard Murphy, the Right Hon. Laurence A. Waldron, P.C., was unanimously re-elected director.

On the motion of Sir Joseph Downes, Messrs. Craig, Gardner and Co. were re-elected auditors.

Mr. Wickham said that he hoped the officials would be remembered by the directors on the wages question, and that they would be dealt with as generously as the men had been.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman, the directors, and the officials brought the proceedings to a close.

SALE IN AID OF THE NURSES' CLUB.

A sale on behalf of the Nurses' Club will be held at 94 Fitzwilliam square, Dublin, on Thursday, 26th February, from 2 to 10 o'clock. The sale is under the patronage of Lady Powers-court, the Lord Chief Justice, the Lady Albreda Bourke, the Hon. Lady Bellingham, Lady Arnott, D.B.E., and others. An executive committee, of which Mrs. Fetherstonhaugh is chairman, is working hard to make the sale a success. The stalls will include Bargain, Utility, Country Produce, Fancy, and Cake, and amongst the attractions will be dancing, palmistry, and music.

THE SINKING OF THE LUSITANIA.

Judgment for the Cunard Company was given at Liverpool yesterday in the action for damages, on the ground of negligence, brought against the company by Mrs. Coughlan, the widow of an Irish farmer, who went down with the Lusitania. The jury found that there was no negligence.

According to the latest news received at Constantinople, a state of anarchy prevails in Odessa. Street fighting occurred there on the 7th between the defenders' bands, who are fighting against the Bolsheviks, and the Volunteer Army. Cable communication with Odessa is suspended. Some three thousand Russian refugees arrived at Constantinople.

Fits.—"Epilepsy: Its Causes, Symptoms, and Treatment," by Gilbert Dale. Contents—Introduction, Causes of Epilepsy, Forms and Effects of Epilepsy, The Treatment. Post free sixpence. Colston Publishing Co., Ltd., 28 Bloomsbury House, Bastinghall st., London, E.C.2.—(Advt.)

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REPORT OF GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE.

IMPORTANT RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee appointed in 1917 to advise and assist the Irish Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction "in effecting and marketing an increased supply of coarse fish and eels from Irish lakes and rivers, in so far as may appear possible without damage to more valuable fisheries and without encroachment on private rights," and "to consider under similar reserves the possibility of increasing the output of brown trout, having due regard to the preservation of a sufficient breeding stock," has made its report to Mr. Hugh T. Barrie, D.L., President of the Irish Department. The Committee was constituted as follows:—E. G. Pery-Knox-Gore, D.L. (Chairman); Sir Thomas H. Grattan Esmonde, Bt., J.P.; Rev. T. A. Finlay, M.A., S.J.; J. E. Godfrey, J.P.; Richard Power, J.P.; J. Harper Seaife, LL.B.; J. G. Skipton, A.M.Inst. C.E.; R. W. L. Holt, Chief Inspector of Fisheries, and C. Green, Inspector of Fisheries. Mr. G. McKnight acted as Secretary.

UNLAWFUL FISHING OF SALMON.

The Committee's report deals exhaustively and searchingly with every aspect of the Irish fishing industry as affecting the objects of the inquiry, and expresses the opinion that netting for coarse fish can be conducted as a permanent industry in the larger lakes and in some parts of certain rivers without detriment, and indeed with benefit to more valuable fisheries, provided always that the Fishery Authority has the power of determining to whom any privileges of netting outside the ordinary law shall be accorded. It is neither necessary nor desirable, the Report states, that power should exist to authorise any invasion of private rights of fishing. On the contrary, means should be found to ensance the difficulty of trading in salmon, trout, eels, and fresh-water fish acquired by unlawful means. In this connection note is taken of the utility of the existing Fish (Registration of Dealers) Order. As to the question of profit and loss in coarse fish operations, the Committee, while recognising that high prices for fresh-water fish are not likely to be the rule, fail to see why the normal demand for such fish cannot be satisfied as profitably, from the financial point of view, from Ireland as from Holland.

With regard to eel fishing, the Committee recognise that the proper exploitation of weir fishing, which they regard as the only legitimate method of taking eels, is hindered by the rigidity of the regulations concerning the King's Gaps and by disabilities relating to eel fishing at mill weirs. The waste of fish in transit, though disastrous to several enterprises undertaken at their instance, is but part of a much larger question than that in which the Committee are concerned. They have no doubt that the reorganisation of the fish traffic is one of the problems which will engage the early attention of the new Transport Authority.

INCREASED POWERS FOR DEPARTMENT.

In conclusion, the Committee desire to recommend that certain powers which

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SPORTING NEWS.

BIRMINGHAM MEETING—YESTERDAY.
FAVOURITES WIN.
(SPECIAL TELEGRAM.)

In half a gale, with heavy showers, this meeting was brought to a close to-day. Duller's popularity may have had something to do with Adequate being made favourite for the Rugeley Hurdle Race, for Duller was known of last season that she was a good all 'Mariner carry in the mud. No mistake was made, however, and after a clever win she was retained at 500 gns. The Warwickshire Selling Steeplechase attracted only three runners, and Sunlight III., beaten over this course recently by Rathleague, landed comfortably the odds laid on him. Fifteen contested the Yardley Hurdle Race, and there was good money for Cricket, with Ellis water and Saxham Prince joint second favourites. Cricket was well down the course, and she fairly was fought out between Ulverster and Indian Blood. Munt's representative, steered by Parrett, getting home by a length. In Packington Handicap Hurdle Race, Venetian Chief and Kaspar fought their Warwick battle over again. Packers was wholeheartedly for Venetian Chief, conceding three pounds, as compared with five at Warwick, turned the tables easily. Though there were ten entries for the Amateurs' Steeplechase there were no horses on the spot, and the race was declared off. But for a blunder at the finish Victor Ludorum might have beaten Vault in the concluding event. Details:

1.45—RUGELEY HURDLE £150. 2 m.
Mr. T. McKeever's br. m. ADEQUATE, by Aquacutum—Adelaia, 6, 11-12.....Butler 1
Mr. E. Kitson's ROYAL AIR, a, 11-12.....Piggott 2
Mrs. Berthcope's FLOCON, a, 11-12.....Wilson 3
Also ran—Northcourt (Mr. Chamberlain), 5th; Bonne Chanderi, Sleep Inn (S. Jones), Shackleton II. (Roberts), Silverton (Newey), Joffrelle (Bullock), Red Mike (Mr. C. Anthony). (Winner trained by H. Harrison.)
Betting—3 to 4 agst. ADEQUATE, 7 to 4 Royal Air, 6 to 1 Flocon, 100 to 8 Northcourt, 20 to 1 any other.
Won by three lengths; a neck.
The winner was bought in for 300 guineas.

2.15—WARWICKSHIRE STEEPLECHASE, £250. 2 m.
Mr. Paterson's ch. h. SUNLIGHT III., by Pericles—Starch, a, 11-4.....Poole 1
Col. G. Paynter's DERNISH, a, 10-8.....W. J. Lee 2
Also ran—Birvani (Wilmott). (Winner trained by Cowap.)
Betting—11 to 8 on SUNLIGHT III., 13 to 8 agst. Dernish, 10 to 1 Birvani.
Won by a length and a half. Birvani fell. The winner was bought in for 115 guineas.

2.45—YARDLEY HURDLE £250. 2 m.
Mr. Higgins's b. g. ELIZAWATER, by Trenthead—Wise Jane, a, 10-12.....Piggott 1
Mr. W. Wise's INDIAN PHEASANT, 10-12.....Payne 2
Mr. Weever's SAXHAM PRINCE, 5, 12-5.....Duller 3
Also ran—Kellecher (Threlfell), Whitebow (Mr. Anthony), Cricket (Mr. J. R. Anthony), Eaton Jetty (Fitton), Tom Fool (Owner), Arbourfield (Mr. F. Roberts). The beaten favourites, Devilvilla (W. Smith), Beaucourt (Mr. Stringer), Esthea (A. Brown), Flame (Wesson), Amenity (Mr. Williamson). (Winner trained by H. Hext.)
Betting—2 to 1 agst. Cricket, 5 to 2 each Saxham Prince and Ellizawater, 10 to 1 each Whitebow and Tom Fool, 100 to 8 each Killecher, Indian Pheasant, and Wavelinda, 100 to 6 any other.
Won by a length; three lengths.

3.15—PACKINGTON 4-Y.O. HURDLE £100. 2 m.
Mr. W. Higgins's b. c. VESINGTON CHIEF, by Santos—Barnacaling, 11-5.....Mr. J. R. Anthony 1
Mr. J. Dennis's KASPAR, 11-2.....Reardon 2
Mr. T. Gallelly's LADY LLAMA, 12-1.....Saxby 3
Also ran—Sligo's Glory (Brooke), Antrovini (Duller), Doctors Commons (T. Kelly), Kincraig (J. Dillon). (Winner trained by Hastings.)
Betting—2 to 1 agst. VESINGTON CHIEF, 5 to 2 Lady Llama, 7 to 2 each Kaspar and Kincraig, 20 to 1 any other.
Won by half a length; eight lengths.

3.45—AMATEUR RIDERS' STEEPLECHASE, 2 m.
4.15—SALTLEY STEEPLECHASE, £100. 2 m.
Mr. G. Parrott's LILY, 11-10.....Pearce 1
Mr. E. Fallon's VICTOR HAIG, 11-5.....Brooke 2
Mr. H. Adamthwaite's TOM FAGGUS, 5, 11-10.....Mr. P. Roberts 3
Also ran—Slatebridge (Mr. O. Anthony), Coast Raid (C. Donnelly), Rockcorry (R. Smith), Bridge of Manifer (C. Hall), The Lass (Gibbon), Fleet News), Rencarn (Gannon), Topbest (Oxnett), Rathbeal II. (S. Jones), Burnside (P. Dodd), Malahall (Burford). (Winner trained by Owner.)
Betting—Evens Coast Raid, 5 to 1 agst. Victor Haig, 6 to 1 Rockcorry and Lily, 8 to 1 Bandsome, 100 to 8 Tom Faggus, 100 to 1 VAULX or any other.
Won by a length and a half; ten lengths.
Mr. Adamthwaite declared to win with Slatebridge.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS.
All engagements at Lingfield—Mayhap, Antipater, and Golden Melody.
All engagements—King Eber, Mayhap, Culprit, Silver Ring, Monard, and Palmer's Hill.
All engagements at Birmingham—Wavelina, Mythical.
Waterloo Steeplechase, Manchester—Wayilane.
All published handicaps—Melody, Will.
All engagements—Harry Lorrequer.

SPORTING PARAGRAPHS.
Mr. J. Clarke's Barr-na-Madras will fill Mr. T. M'Mullin's place for the Waterloo Cup.
Mountain Pass did not contest the Marborne Hurdle Race at Birmingham owing to the death of his owner, Mr. M. Davis.
Attney Lodge Ranger-on-Dee, the training quarters of George Goswell, were sold by auction on Arthur Dove, of Dongrey, Hull, for £5,000. Goswell is retiring from training.
Mr. C. Dawson, the trainer, is leaving Winterbourne, Stoke, near Salisbury, about the end of the present month, and all his horses will from that time be located at Whitcombe, as of old.
The attention of owners and trainers is drawn to the closing of entries to-day for the Leopardstown Steeplechase of 600 sovs., which is to be run on Friday, April 16th.

(ADVERTISEMENT)
DIAMOND—No change. '96, '46.

HUNTING.
HUNTING APPOINTMENTS.
THE WARD UNION.

Date—February.	Meet.	Hour.
Wednesday, 11.....	Rathbeggan	1.30
Saturday, 14.....	Kilfree Inn	1.30

THE KILDARE.

Thursday, 12.....	Dunlavin	10.30
Saturday, 14.....	Donadea Castle	11.0

THE MEATH.

Thursday, 12.....	Beaucharnon Cross-roads	11.0
Friday, 13.....	The Hatchet	11.30

HUNTING FIXTURES.
MEATH HOUNDS—February—Monday, 16th, Bolton House; Tuesday, 17th, Bellister Bridge; Thursday, 19th, Aclare; Friday, 20th, Dunboyne (11.30); At 11, 9 o'clock.
KILDARE HOUNDS—February—Tuesday, 17th, Kildare; Thursday, 19th, Dollardstown Gate (11.15); Saturday, 21st, Courtown Gate; Tuesday, 24th, Ballyrax; Thursday, 26th, Grange Con; Saturday, 28th, Stradbrook Bridge. Cap—will be strictly reserved for St. Dunstan's Home for Blind Soldiers, March—Tuesday, 2nd, 12-mile stone; Thursday, 4th, Colt Bridge Inn (10.30); Saturday, 6th, Hazelhatch Station; Tuesday, 9th, Allen; Thursday, 11th, Ballisax; Saturday, 13th, Broughterna Cross-roads. At 11 o'clock.

THE MEATH.
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
Last week-end was associated with very good sport on both the concluding days, the weather being most favourable. Thursday—Loughcrew. Having drawn the Kilrush Wood blank, hounds disturbed a great fox in a patch of rushes outside its cover end. He went away at once, crossing the road, and pointing for the Cloughkeary Woodlands. Hounds, before reaching them, turned sharply to the left, crossed the Ballinlough road, and rose the line of hills near Patrickstown. Here they wheeled leftwarded, running downhill, and crossing the Virginia station road, into Drumlerry covert. They swept through it; then, swinging to the left, and carrying the line down to the Great Northern Railway at Knockrahen Bridge. From this point, the pack ran towards the town of Oldcastle, and to the left, and when the line led over a bit of walled country, and across the Oldcastle road. Still on, now to the hills, into Burgess' Wood, through it, and down to the Laurel Wood. From here the fox turned back to Brogan's Wood, where hounds nearly caught him, but he managed to run on to Summerbank, where the pack were beaten, after a capital, if not very straight, hunt, of one hour and twenty minutes. The Master then went to Cloaksenny, finding there, when this fox led out on the far side, and up to the High Wood. The pack, forced him through it, now carrying a fine head over the Thomastown farms into the Kilrush wood of Loughcrew, where there were beaten after a nice and fast run, which finished this excellent day. Corbalton Finger Post was the venue for the concluding day of the week, with a considerable field. General Powell began with the Teeske covert, but his hounds never settled up to Dunville's sticks at Rathbeagh. There was a fox at home here, and he went away, first to the Ashbourne-Slane road, where some heading took place. The line now led towards the Kilmoon Sand Roy, then back, right-handed, downhill by Mrs Flanagan's cabbage, back to the covert. The fox went through it, and again down to the Ashbourne road, which he was permitted to cross, with the hounds hunted through Dores into Gillamstown, and there marked to ground. The next hunt came from Corbalitic into, and through, the plantations to Corbalton. Hounds ran out of Lady Mowbray's woodlands to Oberstown, where they crossed to Reform-Skryne road, and carried the line towards Hill of Skryne. Turning right-handed before getting on far, they pointed for Howards. Scholar's purse; then sharply to the right, when they ran into their fox close to Corbalton after quite a sporting gallop. This good day ended with a search on Colonel Slater's corse spinney, with Prendetown on the left, pointing first for the village of Walterstown; then to the left, nearly to the Deecy, the fox getting to ground.

LOUTH HOUNDS.
(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)
Saturday, 7th, Mullacrew.—The pasture was out again, recovered from his recent accident, and looked hounds. Gilbert Hill, Mowbray's Glen, and Mullifont were all blank. Terenure horse held, but this fox, after some rings round the covert, got away at once in Fane and hounds settled to run very hard, first towards Terenure, then left-handed back into the demesne, right round this up to the house, where hounds divided. Thirteen and a half couple, sticking to the hunted fox, pushed him out again, and round him on Terenure, right on to Rathdaniel, nearly to Monasterboice, where they marked to ground—2 hour 20 minutes. The remaining eight couple marked their fox to ground in Colkee. I was sorry to hear that a horse of Captain Macredie's was killed in the last hunt on Wednesday, and that Colonel Bramston-Newman's horse had a leg broken by a kick on Saturday, and had to be destroyed.

CARLOW HOUNDS—In consequence of the lamented death of Mr. Lecky, of Ballyreidy, the Carlow Hounds did not hunt yesterday, nor will they go out again till after the funeral.

HOCKEY.
TO-DAY'S FIXTURE.
Trinity 2nd v. Monkstown 2nd (Middle League A), College Park, 3.45.

CHANTICLEER'S NOTES.
(SPECIAL TELEGRAM.)
LINGFIELD, TUESDAY NIGHT.

At Lingfield to-morrow competitors promise to be numerous, but the entries are of a mixed class, and few of them appear to be seriously fancied. My selections are appended:—Felcourt Hurdle Race—Front Line. February Hurdle Race—Carsen; if absent, Ravello. Greenside Handicap Steeplechase—Vermouth. Guest Hall Hurdle Race—Appleton or Mr. Bottomley's selected. Surrey Handicap Steeplechase—Drumond's Song. Corinthian National Hunt Flat Race—Gracious Gift.

LINGFIELD MEETING—THIS DAY.
PROGRAMME.

1.50—FELCOURT HURDLE, £100. 2 m.

	Age. st. lb.
ZUBIER ZEE (Capt. F. Langton)...Gore	a 12 4
WATERROTLER (Mr. A. Smith)...A. Scott	a 12 2
CORDO (Mr. J. M'Lean).....M'Guigan	5 12 5
FIRESPARK (Mr. W. Stagnett)...Piggott	a 12 0
WINDSOR JOY (Mr. H. Cottrill) Cottrill	a 12 0
THE SKYLARK (Mr. F. Howley)	
J. T. Dodd	6 11 13
HURRY ALONG (Sir S. Watts) F. Hunt	6 11 13
DEAR (Mr. C. Murray).....Newman	6 11 10
LADY ALICE (Mr. M. Bodel).....Read	6 11 9
TOM FOOL (Mr. H. Brown)...H. Brown	6 11 8
VANITOUR (Mr. M. Bell).....J. Bell	a 11 8
OCEAN WAVE (Mr. E. Percy) R. Gordon	a 11 6
TREFIDELLA (Mr. M. Inman)...Godfrey	5 11 6
THE SQUIRE (Mr. Van Greenwood)	
Butchers	a 11 6
TOM'S LASS (Mrs. R. Green)...Godfrey	a 11 5
BOD (Mr. R. Carvalho).....Killaloe	5 11 3
SABIAN (Sir E. Hulton).....F. Hartigan	4 11 3
KNOCKTRIN (Mr. J. Dell).....J. Dell	a 11 3
GAYRELLE (Mr. M. Inman).....Godfrey	4 11 2
WHOOPSIE (Mr. T. Guntrip)...Lane	4 11 2
GLENDAY (Mr. H. Bottomley).....Hare	5 11 0
YOUNG BRIAN (Capt. R. Daly)...Ireland	4 11 0
KARGODLEE (Mr. J. de Rothschild)	
Pratt	4 10 11
PALMLESS (Mrs. Brownlee).....Coby	a 10 10
WHITE SAND (Mr. J. Thorburn).....Gwilt	5 10 10
SLOVETTA (Mr. F. Phillips).....Hatt	6 10 9
SAINTLY MAUDE (Mr. J. Dennie)	
C. Young	6 10 9
BORDER DON (Mr. H. Green).....Mr. Kie	a 10 7
SOIXANTE QUINZE (Mr. F. Ingram)	
Poole	5 10 7
MONTDIDIER (Mr. E. Caldicott)	
Caldicott	4 10 7
DEVONPORT (Mr. J. Johnson) C. Young	5 10 7
HERODE AGRIPPA (Mr. B. Wigram)	
Poole	a 10 7
PHROSIE (Lt.-Col. C. Price).....Day	5 10 6
LAST BORN (Lady Watts).....F. Hunt	4 10 6
FRONT LINE (Mr. J. Walsh)	
W. Nightingall	4 10 4
PORTON (Mr. W. M'Culloch) Hammond	6 10 3
THE THIRD (Mr. T. Richards)...Faulkner	5 10 2
ROCKSPELT (Mr. T. Tyler).....Poole	a 10 2
LADY GOSFIELD (Mr. T. Hastigans)	
W. Nightingall	6 10 2

2.20—FEBRUARY HURDLE, £200. 2 m.

	Age. st. lb.
FLAMING FIRE (Mr. G. Barclay)...Tabor	a 11 7
LE CONNETABLE (Mrs. Barrie).....Berg	a 11 7
THE O'NEILL (Mr. J. Edge).....Poole	a 11 7
MUTTON CUTLETS (Mr. T. Greenwood)	
Schofield	a 11 7
ANGUS (Mr. L. Lefebre).....Hammond	a 11 7
BAVELLO (Mr. A. Tennant).....Turner	a 11 7
SON O' MELTON (Mme. M. Varigati)	
Butchers	a 11 7
THE BIMKIN (Mr. H. Bottomley)...Hare	a 11 7
SERDAN (Mr. H. Brown).....H. Brown	a 11 6
CARSON (Mr. F. Wilmot).....Poole	a 11 5
COAST SLIDE (Mr. J. Musson).....Poole	6 11 3
CITRON (Mr. E. Caldicott).....Caldicott	6 10 12
YELLOW JIMMY (Mr. E. de Mestre)	
De Mestre	4 10 0
BANDYCOOT (Mr. E. de Mestre)	
De Mestre	4 10 0
CAVAN (Mr. M. Savill).....Savill	4 10 0

2.50—GREENSIDE CHASE, £250. 3 m.

	Age. st. lb.
FOETHLYN (Mrs. H. Peel).....Escott	a 13 10
WHITE SERGE (Mr. F. Hunt)	
F. Hunt	a 12 0
VALENTINE MAHER (Mr. F. Ingram)	
Poole	a 11 5
VERMOUTH (Mr. P. Heyburn)...J. Bell	a 11 5
THE BOSS (Mr. J. Harding).....Hare	6 11 3
SPOIL FIVE (Mr. Y. Ingram).....Poole	a 10 8
BUSHRANGER III. (Mr. O. Robinson)	
Private	a 10 6
PRIDE OF MANISTER (Mr. J. Hogan)	
Hogan	a 10 3
DOUBTFUL FOOTSTEPS (Mr. R. Wigram)	
Poole	5 10 1
BEN BECOH (Mr. J. M'Lean)	
J. M'Guigan	a 10 0
RED SHIELD (Sir G. Abercromby) Gore	6 10 0

3.20—GUEST HALL HURDLE, £300. 2½ m.

	Age. st. lb.
THE BIMKIN (Mr. H. Bottomley) Hare	a 11 9
RAVELLO (Mr. A. Tennant).....Turner	a 11 9
WINGMAN (Mr. H. Brown).....H. Brown	6 11 8
LADY DIANE (Mr. O. Gubey).....Private	a 11 8
MONARD (Mr. J. Gore).....Gore	a 11 8
SON O' MELTON (Mme. M. Varigati)	
Butchers	a 11 9
APPLETON (Mrs. H. Brown) ...H. Brown	a 11 9
TRIUMPHANT (Mr. A. Knutson) Private	6 11 9
CLEVA (Mr. W. Hemshall).....Dodd	6 11 7
BEEJQUE (Mr. J. Nightingall)	
J. Nightingall	5 11 6
BAYNARDS (Mr. B. Bentley)...Hatt	6 11 5
GLENBAY (Mr. H. Bottomley).....Hare	5 11 5
EASY MONEY (Mr. G. Ayers)...Hammond	5 11 0
ARABIAN KNIGHT (Mr. H. Wilson)	
Weddlake	4 10 7
PANSY BLOSSOM (Mr. S. Bastard) Barnes	4 10 7
WYNSFORD (Mr. J. Dennis)...Weller	4 10 7
LOUBOY (Capt. Willoughby Norries	
Willoughby	4 10 7
CAVAN (Mr. M. Savill).....Walford	4 10 7
WHITH PRINCE (Mr. F. Sowburn) Fitton	4 10 7

3.50—SURREY CHASE, £150. 2 m.

	Age. st. lb.
BELL TOLL (Mr. H. Chappell)	
J. T. Dodd	a 12 7
KING MAKER (Lord H. Nevill)...Read	a 12 0
THE BORE (Mr. H. Brown)...H. Brown	a 11 7
MEMENTO (Mr. Fitch).....Poole	a 11 7
KILNFORD (Mr. F. Parker)...R. Payne	a 11 5
IRISH CHEER (Mr. F. Showbern)	
F. Fitton	a 11 5
SPOIL FIVE (Mr. F. Ingram)...Poole	a 11 2
LLANTHONY (Mr. L. Beauchamp)	
J. Hunt	a 11 1
DESMOND'S SONG (Mr. P. Heyburn)	
J. Bell	a 10 13
LOOMIAN (Mr. B. S. Gates)	
A. Nightingall	a 10 9
GAY DEMSEL (Mr. M. Bennett)...Hyams	a 10 9
BROADWAY (Mr. H. Green).....McKie	5 10 5
BEN BECOH (Mr. J. McLean)	
J. M'Guigan	a 10 0
SANG BLEU (Mr. A. Barrow)...Private	a 10 0
SWORD DANCE (Mr. T. McAlpine)	
Hyams	6 10 0

4.20—CORINTHIAN FLAT £150. 2 m.

	Age. st. lb.
MINSTREL PARK (Mr. H. Bottomley)	
Hare	a 12 10
SQUARE DANCE (Mr. P. Matthey) Poe	a 12 10
MASK OFF (Mr. A. Saunders).....Poole	a 12 10
BALLINACARROONA (Maj. L. Straker)	
Agents	5 12 0
MYTHICAL (Mr. W. Bankier)...Hasleden	a 12 10
GRACIOUS GIFT (Lord Porchester)	
Whitaker	5 12 5
PALMER'S HILL (Mr. V. Samuel) Gore	a 12 3
MARC SIMON (Mr. D. Blew-Jones)	
R. Gordon	a 11 10
LOTTERY BONDS (Mr. H. Marsh)	
Private	a 11 10
OCEAN WAVE (Mr. E. Percy) R. Gordon	a 11 10
GAMEBOOK (Maj. L. Straker) ...Hatt	6 11 10

ARRIVALS—Arabian Knight, Bell Toll, Bushranger III., Count Slide, Devonport, Planetta, Kelsford, Kaboodles, Monard, Ocean Wave, Palmer's Hill, Saintly Maude, Square Dance, Vanilla. Many others will arrive this morning.

FOOTBALL.
RUGBY.
REYNOR TO PLAY ASSOCIATION.

Ben. Reynor, the well-known half, has decided to give up Rugby and sign a professional form for Swansea Town. He is keenly disappointed at what he terms the unfair attitude of the Welsh Union in dropping him from the team for France. He was at the Swansea Football ground on Tuesday.

Old Wesley.—Special practice for 1st and 2nd XV.'s to-day and Friday, at 5 p.m.
Lansdowne v. University College, to-day, at Lansdowne road, 3.0 o'clock. Lansdowne—W. J. Lee, McConnell, R. Larkin, S. W. de Villiers, W. H. Crawford, W. R. M'Cerran; W. A. Wallace, R. L. Murray, J. D. Bowman, C. Campbell, J. Donnelly, D. D. Morton, W. Moore, N. M. Purcell, F. G. Wood, H. Hall.
Monkstown A v. 100 Squad, R.A.F., to-day, at Ballsmead, Monkstown A.—Wills; Steele, Murphy, M'Culloch, Bradstreet, M'Loan, Pickman; Fleming, Samson, Mather, Walmsley, Crawford, Ritchie, Armstrong, Mr. Inman. Team to meet R.A.F. here outside the Royal Hibernian Hotel, Dawson Quay, 2.30 sharp.
Rectory Rangers 2nd v. C.Y.M.S. (Junior League).—Match off, at the request of C.Y.M.S.

TO-DAY'S FIXTURES.
Lansdowne v. University College, Lansdowne road, 3.0.
University College 2nd v. Lansdowne 2nd, Terenure.
Old Belvedere 3rd v. Wanderers 3rd, Beech Hill.
Monkstown 3rd v. Blackrock College (R.C.F.), Sydney parade.
Old Wesley 3rd v. University College, Donnybrook.
Blackrock College 3rd v. King's Hospital, Williamstown.
St. Stephen's Green School v. Lansdowne 2nd, Merrion.
Civil Service 3rd v. Rectory Rangers 3rd, Angiesea road.
Mountjoy School (J.C.T.) v. St. Columba's College (J.C.T.), Oaklands.
High School (S.C.T.) v. Belvedere College (S.C.T.), Belgrave square.
Belvedere College (J.C.T.) v. High School (J.C.T.), Jones's road.
100th Squad R.A.F. v. Monkstown A. Baldonnell.
Dublin University 3rd v. Wanderers 2nd, College Park, 3.45.
Dublin University 3rd v. 51st Batt. Welsh Regt. Castle avenue, 3.30.

ASSOCIATION.
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE v. DUBLIN UNIVERSITY.

This match in the semi-final of the Collingwood Cup competition takes places at University Park, Terenure, to-day.
Dublin University—Norris; Walker, Nolan; Jones, Evans, Lyons, Cummings, Glasgow, Reynolds, Easby, and Williams (capt.).

KNOX CUP.
After playing from draws games, L. Battery, R.A.A., defeated L. Battery by 5 goals to 1 at Newbridge on Monday.

TO-DAY'S FIXTURES.
COLLINGWOOD CUP.
University College v. Dublin University, Terenure, 3.45.
HAVELEY CUP—IRISH SECTION.
7th Hussars v. 12th Lancers, Baldonnell.
DUBLIN GARRISON LEAGUE.
R.A.S.C. v. Welsh Fusiliers.
Tank Corps v. East Surreys.
A. C. Corps v. M. G. Corps.
King's Own v. Worcesters.

GOLF.
PORTMARNOCK—The February Competition for the May Cup will be played to-day.
LADIES' INTER-CLUB MATCH.—Rathfarnham 2nd v. Carrickmines 2nd—Resulted in a win for Rathfarnham by 9 matches to 5.
MILLTOWN—February Medal. Result—Class 1.—M. P. Dawson (rec. 2), 3 down; D. E. S. Sonley (rec. 3), 3 down; F. J. Kennedy (rec. 14), 1 down.
BIRR—February Monthly medal—Colonel Newbold (10), 76, first; F. Tribe (plus 1), 79, second.

"BOOT ECONOMY."
SPORTSMEN should insist on boots sealed with "CALLOX" Chrome Sole Leather, specially recommended for Waterproof Hardwear. Registered Brand—CALLOX—on every sole. Manufactured by O'CALLAGHAN and SON, LTD., Limerick, Cork, and Belfast. Beware of Imitations.—(Advt.)

RECORD PRICES FOR SHORTHORNS.
At the first day's sale of shorthorns at Perth yesterday the striking feature was the remarkable demand for high-class bulls suitable for exportation to the Argentine. For 117 females sold there was the record average of £187, an increase of nearly £47 over last year's figure. The bulls made the average was £295, an increase of £54 on the corresponding day last year. The champion from Millhills and the reserve champion will be sold to-day. The top price for bulls was 43,900 gns., given by Mr. R. M'Gillivray, Lochside, near Inverness, for the first prize bull in December class, belonging to Lady Cathcart, of Cluny Castle. For females the best figure was £1,000 gns.

THE SALE OF SPIRITS AND TOBACCO ABOARD STEAMERS.
The Council of the Mercantile Marine Service Association recently made representations to the Government concerning the excessive profits of the present being made on the sale of tobacco and spirits, which are supplied out of bond for sale to passengers and crew. Unfortunately, the Ministry of Food are not in a position to take action, as they have no control over either of these articles. There are no restrictions on tobacco, whilst with regard to the sale of spirits for consumption on passenger vessels it was decided (owing to the difficulty of proving any infringement) that such sales should be excluded from the Spirits (Prices and Descriptions) Order. The Council of the Mercantile Marine Service Association are now in communication with the Board of Trade with a view to possible action under the Profiteering Act.

The Committee of the Shipping Board has recommended the granting of awards amounting approximately to twelve million dollars to meet the claims of foreign shipowners for vessels and materials requisitioned by States during the war, says a New York telegram.

COURSING.
THE IRISH CUP MEETING.
To-Day, To-Morrow, and Friday.
Judge—Mr. M. Darius Singer—W. O'Donoghue.
THE DRAW.
IRISH CUP—For 64 all ages. Winner, £300 and piece of plate value £50; second, £150; two dogs, £20 each; four dogs, £5 each; eight dogs, £2 10s. each.
Mr. J. H. Mee's Royal David agst. Mr. Walter Kelly's Dark Ocean; Mr. Joseph O'Connell ns. Cheerful Chairman agst. Lord Enniskillen ns. Again Victorious; Mr. T. M'Gibbon's Fading Day agst. Mr. John Griffin's Patsy II.; Mr. M. O'Donohue ns. Castlehook Lad agst. Mr. R. Martin's Mr. Martin's Fighting Star II.; Mr. D. J. Gorry ns. Ta-ga-Mait agst. Mr. F. Hayes Heart of Gold; Mr. J. Costello ns. Boys Oh Boys agst. Mr. J. Shaw's Royal Dictator; Mr. P. Considine ns. Hesperia agst. Mr. T. Wade ns. Flying George; Dr. Mc. ns. Woolcomber IV. agst. Mr. J. Cosgrave's Gaily. End.

Mr. Little-Merrick ns. Outward Bound agst. Mr. P. Flynn ns. Flying Out; Mr. J. Quinn ns. Low Visibility agst. Mr. J. Barter; Mr. W. Dudgeon's Wee Ally agst. Mr. M. Fouffe ns. Slip the Lisr; Mr. H. Mealhouse's Merrie Music agst. Mr. P. H. Gorry's Ballyhaise Boy; Mr. J. M'Gillicuddy ns. Stormaway II. agst. Mr. B. Power ns. Irish Steeple; Mr. T. Morris's Let 'em Away agst. Mr. F. Prendergast's Modest Beau; Mr. R. Cussen ns. The Tetrarch agst. Dr. Roberts ns. Wellaway III.; Mr. John Hoare ns. Sandy Pilot III. agst. Mr. M. L. Hoare's Honours of War.

Miss Hope-Johnstone ns. Lively Tune agst. Mr. J. McDonnell's Spot IV.; Mr. Thos. Harte's Hidden Light agst. Mr. J. O'Brien's Mr. M. Lee; Mr. T. Leonard ns. Victory Again agst. Mr. J. Fleming ns. Lynian Flame; Mr. C. Mathews ns. Knockarrow agst. Mr. J. Connolly's Scotch Fiddler; Mr. M. Hall ns. Nolan ns. Swordfish agst. Mr. C. Smith ns. Dunleer Boy; Mr. P. Cunningham ns. The O'Rahilly II. agst. Mr. J. Finn ns. Tom Mack; Mr. T. F. Ryan's Rosy the Rayners agst. Mr. J. Costello ns. Fatrapience; Mr. T. O'Sullivan's Say The Trooper agst. Mr. P. J. O'Sullivan's Outer Jib.

Mr. T. D. O'Sullivan's Carranous agst. Mr. Martin Griffin's Glad Neck; Mr. R. V. Ryan's Rosebog agst. Mr. M. Dillon's Sweet Collard; Mr. C. Nolan ns. Welcome Back agst. Mr. J. Flynn ns. Greenhill VII.; Mr. P. O'Halloran ns. Irish Cheer agst. Mr. J. Mulhall's Beauty's Boy II.; Mr. F. J. Carr ns. Grand Parade agst. Dr. Griffin's Colen; Lord Winsborne ns. He Might agst. Mr. T. Clarke ns. Shane the Proud; Mr. John Fitzgibbon ns. Hidden Run agst. Mr. T. O'Brien's Little Western II.; Dr. Evan's Glorious Friend agst. Mr. J. Bailey ns. Millisk.

LIMERICK, TUESDAY NIGHT.

There was an exceptionally large gathering of coursing men from all parts of the country in the Desmond Hall of Craise's Hotel, this evening, when the draw, at which Mr P. J. O'Sullivan presided, was made for the Irish Cup. In a sense, it is not a wind coursing enthusiasts would describe as a good draw. Thus, in the first sixteen Woolcomber IV., the winner of the Cork Cup and Sir G. Greenall's Cup, stands out, as it were, alone, and has seemingly nothing to fear from any but Castlehook Lad and Boys Oh Boys, but he is paired in his first course with Cable End, an entered Harmonious puppy from Mr. Gerry's Kennel, which is reported to have done very good pace in home trials. In the second sixteen there are Garmonicon, which is the first of Portarlington Cup at Maryborough; Stormaway II., and Irish Steeple, but as the last two named came out together one can see no further than the first round. A strong hare should suit Stormaway II. In the last half we are promised another rousing spin between last season's Puppy Cup finalists, and the Ballyhaise Boy—Mr. O'Sullivan's white and brindled, which, however, is a rare good worker.
Meet at Clonanna at 11 o'clock.

BETTING AT NIGHT.
A large crowd filled the Desmond Hall, when the card was rattled over for the first time. Mr. William O'Sullivan, the veteran Kerry courser, occupied the chair.

SHORT ODDS.
No betting Royal David agst. Dark Ocean.
2 to 1 6d Again Victorious agst. Cheerful Chairman.
No betting Fading Ore agst. Fancy II.
5 to 2 on Castlegrove Lad agst. Fighting Star.
No betting Ta-ga-Mait agst. Heart of Gold.
6 to 4 on Royal Dictator agst. Boys Oh Boys after 6 laid on Boys.
No betting Hesperia agst. Flying George.
2 to 1 on Woolcomber IV. agst. Gable End.
2 to 1 on Onward Bound agst. Flying Out.
6 to 4 on Barty agst. Low

PROSPECTUS.

The Special Permission of the Committee of the Stock Exchange, London, for dealing in the Debenture Stock after acceptance of Offers for Sale will be applied for.

The Subscription List Opens To-day (WEDNESDAY), the 11th day of February, 1920, and will Close on or before MONDAY, the 16th day of February, 1920.

WORKMAN, CLARK & COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862 to 1879).

CAPITAL - - - £1,080,000

Divided into 43,200 Shares of £25 each, all of which are owned by The Northumberland Shipbuilding Company, Limited.

OFFER FOR SALE

Of £3,000,000 Seven per cent. Guaranteed First Mortgage Debenture Stock at 95 per cent.

guaranteed as to principal and interest and premium by THE NORTHUMBERLAND SHIPBUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED, and to be redeemed at 105 per cent. on or before February 1st, 1940.

A clause of the Trust Deed provides that in each financial year of the Company, commencing from July 1st, 1920, 20 per cent. of the divisible profits of the Company, or £150,000, being 5 per cent. of the total Debenture redemption of the Debentnre Stock by annual drawings at 105 per cent. or by purchase in the market at or below that price, with accrued interest. The first drawing will take place shortly before June 30th, 1921.

THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER & PARRS BANK, Limited, & Messrs. Kleinwort, Sons & Company, are authorised by the Purchasers, Messrs. SPERLING and COMPANY, to receive applications for the sale of £3,000,000 Seven per cent. Guaranteed First Mortgage Debenture Stock at the price of

95 per cent.

PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS:—

On application - -	**5 per cent.**
On acceptance - -	**25 per cent.**
On February 27th, 1920 -	**30 per cent.**
On March 26th, 1920 -	**35 per cent.**

Payment in full may be made on February 27th, under discount at the rate of Six per cent. per annum.
Interest will be payable by Warrant on February 1st and August 1st of each year, the first payment being on August 1st, 1920, calculated on the due dates of the instalments above mentioned.

The Stock will be transferable in multiples of £1 on the common form of Transfer Deed.

The Guaranteed First Mortgage Debenture Stock now offered is limited to £3,000,000 and is secured by a Trust Deed by which a specific first charge is created on the Company's leasehold land and buildings as are cast in the Schedule thereto, together with the fixed plant in connection therewith, and, in addition, a floating charge on the Company's other property, assets and undertaking. Such floating charge does not prevent the Company (until the security becomes enforceable) from selling, leasing, mortgaging, charging, or otherwise disposing of the general assets in the ordinary course of its business. Subject to this, the Trust Deed provides that no mortgage or charge ranking in priority to or *pari passu* with the present issue of £3,000,000 Debenture Stock can be created without the consent of an Extraordinary Resolution of the Debenture Stockholders.

The Company is Shipbuilders and Engineering Works in Belfast have an area of about 109 acres, which are leased from the Belfast Harbour Commissioners for 99 years from November, 1919, at the very moderate annual rental of £60 an acre.

These works occupy a very valuable and convenient site for shipbuilding and ship repairing purposes.

They consist of the following establishments:—

1.—**THE NORTH SHIPBUILDING YARD**, containing seven shipbuilding berths, six of which are capable of taking steamers of from 450 feet to 650 feet long. A new berth is now being completed which will take steamers up to 800 feet in length. This yard, which is well laid out, contains the most powerful and improved type of machinery at present applied to ship construction.

2.—**THE SOUTH SHIPBUILDING YARD.** This yard contains five berths, and the same remarks apply as to the North Yard. It is in itself a complete shipbuilding works, well arranged, and capable of turning out rapidly steamers up to 500 feet in length.

3.—**ENGINEERING WORKS AND BOILER-MAKING SHOPS.** The main engine-shop consists of five bays, which are well equipped with the latest modern machinery, capable of manufacturing Reciprocating Engines and Turbines of high power. The shops and machinery are well kept up and are in first-class condition, with a possible output of 3/4,000 i.h.p. per month.

4.—**THE BOILER SHOP.** This shop is well equipped with the latest *type of machine tools, hydraulic and pneumatic plants and fan*, and is capable of manufacturing boilers of 20 feet diameter and 100 tons in weight.

5.—**THE BLACKSMITH SHOP.** This also is well equipped, and can manufacture the largest forgings required in the construction of marine engines.

In addition to the above principal shops, there are plumbers' shops, electrician shops and pattern shops, all well arranged. The whole of the shops, plant and machinery are in excellent condition, have been well kept up, and are capable of a large output.

6.—**THE ABERCORN ENGINEERING WORKS.** These works are situated in proximity to the Main Engine Works. Here, in addition to marine engine repairs, casting windows and auxiliary machinery, usually sub-let by ordinary firms, are manufactured. A large Boat Building Shop is also situated on this site, where all the lifeboats necessary for the equipment of a steamer are built.

7.—**THE IRON FOUNDRY.** This foundry is situated in Whiteinch, and is capable of producing the largest castings required in marine engineering.

This Company's annual tonnage output has frequently been the largest in the United Kingdom, and for 1919 they were second on the list with an output of 87,636 tons. They are builders for most of the best lines of steamers, and include among those effecting the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, the Allan Line, the Peninsular and Oriental Line, Messrs. Alfred Holt and Company, the Lamport and Holt Line, the Ellerman Lines, the British India Company, the Harrison Line, the Tyser Line and the Cunard Line.

They have at present on order 37 steamers which, while capable of keeping the yards occupied for the next two years, will not prevent them taking orders and commencing other work at an early date. The work in hand represents a value of £17,340,000, and reconditioning and repairing work amounts to £1,500,000. The profit in sight on the contracts now in hand, which are all based on "time and line" (by which any rise in cost of material, labour, etc., is borne by the shipowner, and the Company receives cost, plus a percentage on cost), amounts to £1,500,000 over the period January 1st, 1920, to September 1st, 1924. **Taking into consideration the fact that the Company will be in a position to make further contracts, part of the benefit from which will accrue within a reasonable period, and also allowing for the profit to be derived from the extension to the yard and engine works, the profit for the three years period commencing January, 1920, can be conservatively estimated to amount to £2,000,000.** It will be understood that this estimate does not take into consideration any income from the Company's investments or from the proceeds of the sale of the Debenture Stock now offered.

The plant at present installed in the North and South Shipbuilding Yards is capable of handling over 1,000 tons of steel per week, and when the extensions at present in progress in the North Yard are completed, this will exceed 1,250 tons per week, which will very considerably increase the output and profit-earning capacity of this establishment.

The Alexandra Wharf and Alexandra Jetty afford excellent fitting-out berths for the steamers constructed in these yards and undergoing refitting and repairs.

My valuation of the physical assets of the Company is as follows:

	£
North and South Shipbuilding Yards, with stocks net at present allocated to vessels under construction	2,538,000
Ship Repairing Works, Marine Engineering and Boiler Works, Abercorn Auxiliary Machinery Works, with stocks	1,354,600
Cyclops Foundry, including stocks	65,000
Value of Leasehold Lands (improved ground rent)...	54,500
	£4,012,100

(Signed) HENRY BOYD.

The following letter has been received from Mr. R. A. Workman, Chairman of The Northumberland Shipbuilding Company, Limited:—

To Messrs. SPERLING and COMPANY,
Basildon House,
Moorgate street, E.C. 3rd February, 1920.

DEAR SIRS,

As purchasers of the £3,000,000 7 per cent. Guaranteed First Mortgage Debenture Stock of Workman, Clark and Company, Limited, I beg to give you the following information:—

The assets of Workman, Clark and Company, Limited, are as follows:—

	£	£
Plant and Stock, as shown in Mr. Boyd's estimate above		£4,012,100
Investments (approximately)		£1,600,000
Cash received from the Sale of Debenture Stock now offered...		£2,760,000
Making a total of over £8,350,000, which is sufficient to cover the Debenture Stock almost three times without taking into consideration the guarantee of The Northumberland Shipbuilding Company, Limited.		
The sum necessary to ensure the annual service of the £3,000,000 Debenture Stock is:—		
7 per cent. Interest on £3,000,000	£210,000	
5 per cent. Sinking Fund (being the minimum under the Clauses in the Trust Deed, above mentioned)...	£150,000	
	£360,000	

The following figures show the average earnings of the two Companies for the two last completed periods of twelve months—

Workman, Clark and Company, Limited, average for the two years ending August 17th, 1919 (subject to Excess Profits Duty)	£409,220	
The Northumberland Shipbuilding Company, Limited, average for the 15 months ending June 30th, 1919 (subject to Excess Profits Duty)	£275,216	
Average for two years	£684,436	

The above figures, however, are quite inadequate as a basis of future earnings.

Early in 1919 The Northumberland Shipbuilding Company, Limited, purchased over 99 per cent. of the Share Capital of William Doxford and Sons, Limited, and in addition to the Share Capital of Workman, Clark and Company, Limited, which it has just acquired, has also purchased over 85 per cent. of the Share Capital of the Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Company, Limited, and the control of the Lanarkshire Steel Company, Limited, and John Watson, Limited. The authorised Capital of The Northumberland Shipbuilding Company, Limited, has been raised from £500,000 to £2,400,000, and powers are now being taken to increase it to £7,000,000.

It can conservatively be estimated that the earnings of the Associated Companies will exceed £1,000,000 per annum, after payment of all fixed charges on any prior Securities of the Associated Companies (inclusive of this issue), and after making the necessary allowance for Excess Profits Duty at the present rate.

The Contracts now in hand in the Associated Yards amount to a total value of over £30,000,000.

Yours faithfully,

R. A. WORKMAN.

The Debenture Stock has been acquired by Messrs. Sperling and Company at the price at which it is now offered for sale, subject to the payment of a commission of 5 per cent. Out of this, Messrs. Sperling and Company are paying the underwriting commission of ½ per cent., and an underwriting commission of 2 per cent. in respect of which the Company defraying the other expenses, except brokerage. Underwriters have also been offered by Messrs. Sperling and Company an option to purchase on the 27th, 6th, and 20th of every month, twenty-five 25 per cent. Cumulative Participating Preference Shares of The Northumberland Shipbuilding Company, Limited, for every £100 Debenture Stock underwritten. Such shares to rank for dividend and participation in profits as from July 1st, 1920.

The originals of the above letter and of Mr. Boyd's report, a copy of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of Messrs. Workman, Clark and Company, Limited, and a draft of the Trust Deed securing the Debenture Stock, a copy of the Resolution of the Board of The Northumberland Shipbuilding Company, Limited, guaranteeing the Debenture Stock, and a copy of the Agreement for Sale to the Company and Messrs. Sperling and Company, can be seen at the office of Messrs. Linklaters and Paines, 2 Bond Court, E.C., at any time during business hours while the list is open.

Applications must be made on the accompanying form and lodged with the London County Westminster and Parrs Bank, Limited, 41 Lothbury, and Branches, or Messrs. Kleinwort, Sons and Company, 20 Fenchurch street, together with the amount payable on application.

If any application be not accepted in respect of the, full amount of Debenture Stock applied for, the amount overpaid on application will be applied towards the amount payable on acceptance, and any balance will be returned to the Applicant; and where any application is not accepted the deposit will be returned in full.

Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be charged on all instalments unpaid at the due dates, and failure to pay any instalment when due will render the previous payments liable to be forfeited and the acceptance to be cancelled.

In payment of the instalment due on acceptance, the Letter of Acceptance, together with Bankers Receipt, will be exchangeable for Scrip Certificate to Bearer. The Scrip Certificate when fully paid will be exchangeable in due course for Debenture Stock.

Application will be made in due course for a quotation and for permission to deal in the Debenture Stock on the London Stock Exchange.

A brokerage of one-quarter per cent. will be paid on the nominal amount of Debenture Stock allotted in respect of applications from the public bearing the stamp of a broker or other approved agent.

Prospectuses and forms of application can be obtained from The London County Westminster and Parrs Bank, Limited, 41 Lothbury, London, and Branches; Ulster Bank, Limited, Belfast; Messrs. Kleinwort, Sons and Company, 20 Fenchurch street, London, E.C., and Liverpool; Messrs. Sperling and Company, Basildon House, Moorgate street, London, E.C.; and from the Brokers to the present issue.

11th February, 1920.

TRUSTEES FOR THE DEBENTURE STOCK.
BRITISH CANADIAN and GENERAL INVESTMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

DIRECTORS.

F. WORKMAN. SIR JOHN ESPLEN, K.B.E.
GEORGE E. CLARK CHAS. E. ALLAN.
THE EARL OF DROGHEDA. SIR E. MACKAY EDGAR, Bart
SIR GEORGE S. CLARK, Bart. W. O. WORKMAN.
R. A. WORKMAN. F. RATHBONE.

BANKERS.

THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARRS BANK, LIMITED, 41 LOTHBURY, E.C., and BRANCHES.
Messrs. KLEINWORT, SONS and COMPANY, 20 FENCHURCH STREET, E.C.

SOLICITORS to RUN THIS OFFER.

Messrs. DEACON and COMPANY, 79 GREAT ST. HELENS, E.C.

SOLICITORS TO THIS OFFER.

Messrs. LINKLATERS and PAINES, 2 Bond Court, E.C.

AUDITORS.

Messrs. WRIGHT, FITZSIMONS and MAYES, DONEGALL STREET, BELFAST.

BROKERS.

Messrs. COHEN, LAMING, HOARE, 14 AUSTIN FRIARS, LONDON, E.C.
Messrs. WISE, SPEKE and COMPANY, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

SECRETARY AND REGISTERED OFFICE.
W. STRACHAN, BELFAST SHIPYARD, BELFAST.

THIS FORM MAY BE USED.

WORKMAN, CLARK & COMPANY, LIMITED.

No.....

APPLICATION FORM.

Offer of £3,000,000 7 per Cent. GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURE STOCK AT 95 PER CENT.

To
SPERLING and COMPANY,
Basildon House, Moorgate street, London, E.C.2.

GENTLEMEN,—Having paid to your Bankers the sum of £.....being a deposit of 5 per cent. on £.....7 per cent. Guaranteed First Mortgage Debenture Stock of the Company, applied for by me herewith, I request you to procure an allotment to me of that amount of Debenture Stock, upon the terms of the Prospectus containing your offer of sale, dated 11th February, 1920, and I agree to accept the same or any less amount that may be allotted to me, and to pay the balance payable in respect of the said Debenture Stock, as provided by the said Prospectus; and I authorise you to cause me to be registered as the holder of the said Debenture Stock. I hereby declare that this application is not made by or for the benefit of an enemy subject within the meaning of the "Trading with the Enemy (Amendment) Act, 1916."

Ordinary Signature.....

Name (in full).....
(State whether Mr., Mrs. or Miss.)

Address .....

.....

Description or Occupation .....

Date.....1920.

All cheques to be made payable to "The London County Westminster and Parrs Bank, Ltd., or Bearer," or "Kleinwort, Sons and Co., or Bearer," and Crossed, and when altered from "Order" to "Bearer," the alteration must be initialled by the Drawer. A separate Cheque must accompany each Application.

An acknowledgment will be forwarded in due course, either by Allotment Letter or by return of the Deposit.

The List of Applications will be closed on or before Monday, the 16th day of February, 1920.

This form, when filled up, should be sent with a cheque for the amount payable upon application to The London County Westminster and Parrs Bank, Limited, 41 Lothbury, London, E.C.2, or any of their Branches, or Messrs. Kleinwort, Sons and Co., 20 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3.

FINANCIAL NEWS

DUBLIN STOCK EXCHANGE.

MARKETS INACTIVE. FUNDS, TEXTILES, DUNLOPS BETTER. OILS AND COATS LOWER.

There was a very marked shrinkage in the volume of dealing on 'Change yesterday. The Funds were inclined to rally. Banks held firm. Guinness were steady. City Steam closed firm, but quite idle. Marconi shares advanced on London advices, where foreign selling was less apparent. Home Rails were nearly featureless. Provincial Trams turned buyers at a recovery. Dunlops were better for Dunlop Rubber Ord. Textiles were again higher on balance, with Bleachers and Spinners most in demand, and Coats and Cottons still under sale pressure. Tobacco shares fell, and Oils were less firm in some cases.

The Funds were busy and often higher. Consols rose ¼, War Loan 5 p.c. (by Deed) ¼, Victory Bonds ¼, and Irish Land 3 p.c. ¼.

Banks were firm, but quiet, with Nationals ¼ higher at 184. Bank Stock, Munsters and Provincials were all wanted at or about last prices. In Breweries, Guinness' issues alone quoted. The Ord. were steady at 55, while the Pref. rose ¼ to 10¾. Dublin Distillers issues remain dull and rather on offer, without actual business being done.

In Marconis, the Ord. rose ¼ to 4-7/8, while Canadian Shares repeated 12s. 9d.

As regards Home Railways, Great Northern rose ¼ to 77½, while the Pref., at 65, and the Debs., at 72, were steady. Great Southern and Western Pref. fell 1½ to 65 for an odd lot. Athenry and Tuam Extension to Claremorris Baronial fell ¼ to 6, and Loughrea and Athenry common repeated 70s.

In Tramways, Provincial Ord. rose 6d. to 18s., while Dublin United Pref., at 10½, show no alteration.

In Dunlops, Parent Pref. rose 1½d. to 15s., and Dunlop Rubber Ord. 3-32 to 13, 12-31-32.

Among Gas securities, Alliance fell ¼ to 4¼, but the Debs. were wanted at 58, or ¼ over last price.

In Bakery Shares, Bolands Pref. rose ¼ to 6¾ and in Drapery Shares, Pim Bros. Ord. rose ¼ to 8.

With reference to Manufacturing Shares, Textiles again almost monopolised attention. Bleachers rose 6d. to 55s., Calicos 3d. to 38s.-38s. 3d., and Spinners 1s. 6d. to 69s. 6d., but

JAMES H. NORTH & CO.'S SALES, AT 110 GRAFTON STREET.

TUESDAY, 17TH FEBRUARY.

£31 15s. 6d. PAYABLE OUT OF Nos. 85, 86, 87 MARLBOROUGH STREET. AND 20, 21 NORTH EARL STREET.

Held for over subject to rents and annuities amounting to £36 15s. 9d. per annum, and sub-leased to two tenants at rents amounting to £68 9s. 2d. per annum. The Government valuation of the premises but of which the rents issue is £452.

Messrs. WHITNEY, MOORE and KELLER, Solicitors having carriage of Sale, 45 Kildare street, Dublin.

Messrs. BAKER, RINGWOOD, and GORDON, Solicitors, 3 Clare street.

Messrs. BENNETT THOMPSON and McNEILL, Solicitors, 48 Dame street.

S. WALDRON, DECEASED.

NOS. 7, 12, AND 13 EATON SQUARE, MONKSTOWN.

Held under separate leases for 900 years, subject to £7 per annum each, and Sold separately, Modern Semi-detached Houses, without basements, containing each 8 apartments, bathroom, hot and cold water. Nos. 12 and 13 have greenhouses.

No. 7 let for 3 years from 15th February, 1918, at £65, payable quarterly, abatement of 25/- per quarter made if rent is paid within one week of falling due.

No. 12 let for 3 years from 1st October, 1918, at £67 per annum.

No. 13 let for 3 years from 1st August, 1917, at £68 per annum.

No. 7 WYNNEFIELD ROAD, OFF CHARLEVILLE ROAD,

RATHMINES.—Business Premises, Shop, and spacious Workshop at rear, separate hall door entrance; upper part, 3 rooms, bathroom, kitchen, bed-press, gas, etc. Held under lease for 994 years from 25th March, 1905, and Sold subject to £5 per annum. Tenant holds for 20 years from 1st March, 1909, at £84 per annum.

T. N. WARDROP, Solicitor, Portarlington.

HANDSOME, MODERN, COMFORTABLE HOUSES, CONVENIENT POSITION.

32 & 34 GILFORD RD., SANDYMOUNT, NEAR SIDNEY PARADE.

TO BE SOLD SEPARATELY. Most desirable position, convenient to electric tram. Modern Houses, with two storeys in front and three at back, and with built bay windows to roof; no basement; garden front and rear; electric lights; good sewerage. Accommodation—2 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, bathroom, h. and c., w.c., kitchen, pantries, etc.

No. 32 is held for 149 years from 1903, subject to £3 18/-.

No. 34 is held for 149 years from 1903, subject to £7 7/-.

No. 32 is let for three years from 1st February, 1909, at £52, and No. 34 for five years from August, 1914, at £52.

JAMES J. LYNCH, Solicitor, Kells, Co. Meath.

ARD-NA-CREE, KNOCKNACREE ROAD, DALKEY,—

CHARMING DETACHED RESIDENCE. HELD FREE OF RENT FOR EVER.

ARD-NA-CREE occupies a delightful elevated position, from which the most exquisite views are commanded. The house is two storeys, double fronted, without basement. It contains spacious entrance hall, drawingroom with bay window, marble mantel-piece, tiled grate and hearth; back drawingroom, conservatory, diningroom with bay window; study, 5 family bedrooms, two of them very large, with bay windows, bathroom, fixed wash-hand basin, kitchen, w.c.'s, servant's room, etc. All the sitting-rooms have modern grates and electric bells, gas laid on throughout the house. Outside are tiled yard, coach-house or motor house, two-stall stable, loft, laundry, with boiler; tennis ground, compact garage, walled vegetable ground, tea house, and tool house. At present in perfect order.

The grounds are charmingly arranged in terraces, and are of great natural beauty. The residence, gardens, and pleasure grounds are held free of rent for ever. Let to a tenant for seven years from 1st October, 1912.

FLORENCE VILLE, TORCA ROAD, DALKEY,

DELIGHTFULLY-SITUATED SEMI-DETACHED HOUSE, containing two sittingrooms, three bedrooms, hot and cold bath, kitchen, w.c., with coal-house and garden. Held free of rent for ever, and let for three years from 1st April, 1917, at £56 per annum, landlord paying taxes.

CARLTON, TORCA ROAD, DALKEY (SEMI-DETACHED HOUSE),

adjoining Florence Ville, in the occupation of a yearly tenant at £31 per annum, including rates and taxes.

£10 PER ANNUM GROUND RENT OUT OF THE RESIDENCE known as MILEEN, KNOCKNACREE ROAD, DALKEY. Held in Fee simple.

£5 PER ANNUM GROUND RENT OUT OF THE RESIDENCE known as KNOCKNACREE, KNOCKNACREE ROAD, DALKEY.

Messrs. FREDERICK CROSKERRY and SON, Solicitors having Carriage of Sale, 30 Lower Ormond quay, Dublin.

38 & 40 NORTH CIRCULAR RD. (FORMERLY 5 & 6 WESTON TER.),

TO BE SOLD SEPARATELY, EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE HOUSES, ornamental design, granite foundations, best part of road. Contain each—Entrance hall, front and back drawingrooms, with marble mantelpieces and tiled grates; study, diningroom, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, servant's room, 2 pantries, tiled kitchen, with dresser, hot-water and copper cylinder. Side entrance, garden with rear entrance. These houses were built by Mr. Cummins, and are supplied with electric light and bells. No. 40 let for 5 years from 15th July, 1916. No. 38 let for 3 years from 1st September, 1919, subject to agreement provided for termination on any quarter-day (1st March, June, September, and December) by three months' notice. The houses are held for 500 years from 25th March, 1883. Subject to £13 2/11 for both, subject to one-half of whole-rent. £6 11/6 each house will be sold.

MAXWELL, WELDON and CO., Solicitors, 40 North Great George's street.

16 & 17 PARLIAMENT STREET, DUBLIN.—HELD FROM THE BOARD OF WORKS.

UNDER LEASE EXPIRING 1st DECEMBER, 1924, AT £100 PER ANNUM.

No. 16 is the well-known shop of "GRIFFITH'S," at the corner of Parliament street and Essex street (established for over 50 years), in which the business of Hardware Fancy Goods, etc., is carried on. There has been a consistent good profit from the business, and the books will be produced for inspection to intending purchasers. The purchaser can take over the stock-in-trade fixtures, etc., at a valuation.

The Top Flat, consisting of 3 bedrooms, box-room, kitchen, corridor, and lavatory, and the Third Flat, consisting of 3 large recreation rooms and pantry, are in the occupation of the owner, and are fitted throughout with electric light. Upper part of No. 16 and 17 Let, and producing £110 per annum. No. 17—Shop Let for 5 years from 1st April, 1919, at £74 per annum.

Messrs. THOS. CROZIER and SONS, Solicitors, 11 Ely Place.

JAMES H. NORTH & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS & VALUERS, 110 GRAFTON ST., DUBLIN

THIS DAY.

MESSRS. BENNETT and SON WILL SELL BY AUCTION, at their SALEROOMS, 6 UP. ORMOND QUAY,

TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY), AT 12 O'CLOCK,

EXCELLENT MODERN FURNITURE,

BIJOU PIANO, IN EBONY CASE, BY BREWER; PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS; IRON SAFES; GENT.'S 3-SPEED GEAR BICYCLE; PLASTER FIGURES and BUSTS; 700 VOLUMES OF BOOKS, including A NUMBER OF WORKS RELATING TO IRELAND;

Mahogany Bookcases, Oak Pedestal Drawer and Flat-top Writing Tables, Inlaid Cabinets, Settees and Chairs, Mahogany and Walnut Wardrobes and Cases of Drawers, Glass, China, and Delph, Oil Paintings, and other Miscellaneous Effects. Purchasers to pay Five per cent. Auction Fees.

BENNETT & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND VALUERS, 6 UPPER ORMOND QUAY.

ON VIEW.

31 PEMBROKE PARK.

MESSRS. BENNETT and SON are favoured with instructions to SELL BY AUCTION, ON THE PREMISES

ON TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), 12TH FEBRUARY, AT 12 O'C. NOON,

THE ANTIQUE and MODERN FURNITURE,

COTTAGE PIANOFORTE, BY BROADWOOD, IN ROSEWOOD CASE, PAINTED AND INLAID WITH FIGURE SUBJECTS (AN EXHIBITION MODEL);

An old Sheraton serpentine-front Sideboard, with brass-rail back; five Antique Mahogany Carved Chairs; Dining Tables, on screw frames; Dinner Waggon; Mahogany Wardrobe; Toilet Pairs, with pedestal drawers; Sheraton and Adam Tray-cornered, old Mahogany Bureau Bookcase, French Beds, and Empire Basket Chairs; Overmantel Mirrors; a pair of Satinwood Arm Chairs, upholstered in silk; an old Sheraton Bow-front Collarette; Inlaid Satinwood Single Bedsteads, Painted Satinwood Bedroom Suites, Painted Wardrobes and drawers; Bonne Writing Table, Lounge and Divan Chairs, upholstered in tapestry and saddlebags; Sheraton Piano Seat, large Benares Tea Tray and Stand, Electric Lamps, Axminster Carpets and Linoleums; Hall Furniture; Brass-mounted and Inlaid Mahogany Bedsteads and Bedding, Oak and Satinwood Suites, Enamelled Drawers and Wardrobes, Mahogany and other Sofas; Appointments; Table-Glass and China; Plated Ware, Kitchen Furniture, Culinary Utensils, Metal Safe; Folding Tent, with Wilkeden canvas cover; new Lawn Mower, and other Effects. Admission by Card only, price 1/- each (admitting to Sale).

Purchasers to pay Five per cent. Auction Fees.

BENNETT & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND VALUERS, 6 UP. ORMOND QUAY.

P. J. BYRNE'S SALES.

ON VIEW THIS DAY. SALE TO-MORROW (THURSDAY),

COMMENCING AT 12 O'CLOCK.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS,

Licensed Trader's Trade Utensils, Cash Register, Iron Safe, Show Cases, Mahogany Topped Tea Bins, &c., &c.

AT 55 & 56 TALBOT STREET.

AS ALREADY FULLY ADVERTISED.

SALES THURSDAY, 26TH FEBRUARY,

AT No. 8 PARLIAMENT STREET.

DESIRABLE SUBURBAN RESIDENCE WITH POSSESSION.

NO. 3 GILFORD AVENUE, OFF GILFORD RD., SANDYMOUNT

Full particulars in future advertisements and posters.

JAMES L. BURKE, Solicitor, 63 Upper Sackville street.

NO. 27 GLENGARIFFE PARADE, N.C. ROAD,

WITH CLEAR POSSESSION TO PURCHASER.

JOHN BURKE, Solicitor, 63 Upper Sackville Street.

P. J. BYRNE, AUCTIONEER, 8 PARLIAMENT ST.

ON VIEW UP TO HOUR OF SALE.

SALE THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY), AT 12 O'CLOCK.

3 PEAFIELD (MERRION AV.), BLACKROCK,

CHOICE ANTIQUE AND MODERN FURNITURE,

R.C.H. (DETROIT) FIVE-SEATER MOTOR CAR, 15.9 H.P.;

ELECTRIC LIGHTING, PERFECT RUNNING ORDER, HOOD, PUMP, THREE SPARE TYRES.

Elegant Inlaid Sheraton Bookcase, with secretaire, drawers, &c.; Prints, Sporting Chromos, Water-Colours, Ornaments; choice Chesterfield Couch, Walnut Settee, Easy and other Chairs, Office Writing Table, and other Effects; Wool Axminster Carpet, with mixed border; fine 4ft. 6in. Cosy Corner, with mirror and fittings complete; Antique Gilt Chimney Glasses Bentwood Piano Stool, superb Mahogany Pedestal Sideboard, Office Chair; capital Bedroom Appointments; Kitchen Furniture, tea Caddy, Meat Safe; excellent Lathe, Carpenter's Tools, &c. Bench; handy Premier Bicycle, Gent.'s do., in perfect order, and other Effects.

HAZLEY & COMPANY, AUCTIONEERS, BLACKROCK.

IMPORTANT TO AUCTIONEERS

It is particularly requested that announcements for Saturday's Auction Columns from Provincial Auctioneers should reach the IRISH TIMES Office

BY FIRST POST ON FRIDAY MORNING,

otherwise Publication cannot be guaranteed.

THE MANAGER.

McKEOWN, MacKEOGH AND CO.

TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY), 11TH FEBRUARY, 1920.

IMPORTANT EXECUTRIX SALE AND LETTING OF LAND, EFFOLDSTOWN, LUSK, CO. DUBLIN.

Horses Cattle, Sheep, Carts, Traps, 3 Harness, Manure, Farming Implements, Hay, Straw, Root Crops, etc., etc.

McKEOWN, MacKEOGH AND CO.,

Auctioneers, Valuers, Live Stock Salesmen, Factors, etc.

4 HAYMARKET, DUBLIN.

Phone 3. Telegraphic Address—"Factors, Dublin."

TOWN OF CARLOW.

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

SPACIOUS SHOP, Office, Yard, and Dwelling-house (40 apartments), principal thoroughfare, water and gas, modern sanitary arrangements; 30-foot glass frontage; suitable for Drapery, Provisions, or Co-operative Business. Particulars apply—

ROBERT BELL, Auctioneer, CARLOW.

TOWN OF ENNIS—COUNTY OF CLARE.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT AUCTION OF A VALUABLE

FEE-SIMPLE PROPERTY,

SPLENDID INVESTMENT.

MICHAEL McMAHON has received instructions from Dr. John Gilbert, who is leaving Ennis, to

SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

At the SALEROOM, CHURCH STREET, ENNIS,

On FRIDAY, the 13th day of FEBRUARY, 1920,

At the hour of One o'clock p.m.,

His Estate and Interest in all that and those the Dwellinghouse, Shop, and Premises situate at Church street, in the town of Ennis, now occupied by the owner, comprising—Spacious Shop, with counters, shelving, and fixtures, complete; tap-room, kitchen, pantry, diningroom, parlour, four bedrooms, and bathroom (hot and cold water, with shower bath), and side entrance; held by the owner in Fee-simple free from all incumbrances and subject only to rates.

All the building is practically new, the establishment having been constructed by the previous owner, according to approved designs, in a most substantial and up-to-date manner with respect to durability, material, and workmanship. The present owner has also expended a considerable sum of money in renovating the premises, having tiled and concreted the shop, and has made the sanitary arrangements perfect. The Premises are licensed when the Vendor purchased same. The Purchaser can apply for a renewal of the licence. The Auctioneer would invite the special attention of purchasers to the Sale of these Premises. Full particulars from

MICHAEL McMAHON, AUCTIONEER, ENNIS

MR. HOLDEN'S AUCTIONS,

NEXT WEDNESDAY, 18TH FEBRUARY, AT ONE O'CLOCK.

CONVENIENT SUBURBAN DWELLINGHOUSE,

48 RAYMOND STREET.

CORRIGAN and CORRIGAN, Solicitors, 3 Saint Andrew street.

TWO DWELLINGHOUSES AND FIVE COTTAGES,

16 & 17 BISHOP STREET.

THOMAS F. MONKS, LL.D., Solicitor, 27 Molesworth street.

NICE TWO-STOREY COTTAGE, WITH STABLING,

7 MONTAGUE LANE (OFF HARCOURT STREET).

HORAN and DEVINE, Solicitors, 12 Dame street.

FOUR COTTAGE HOUSES, IN TWO LOTS,

13, 14, 15, & 16 LANGRISHE PLACE.

SAMUEL KERR, Solicitor, 43 Dame street.

THURSDAY, 19TH FEBRUARY, 1920.

GROCERY AND PROVISION CONCERN.

12 TOWNSEND STREET.

LEASE FOR EVER AT £16 12s. 4d. PER ANNUM.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, ON THE PREMISES.

IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE SALE OF THE INTEREST IN THE LEASE, THERE WILL BE SOLD TWO BEAM SCALES, "BERKEL" BACON SLICING MACHINE, POTATO SCALES, COUNTER SCALES, A SMALL QUANTITY OF TINNED SALMON, SARDINES, SAUCES, AND SUNDRY GROCERIES.

JOHN BURKE, Solicitor, 63 Upper O'Connell street.

W. J. HOLDEN,

AUCTIONEER, 2 SAINT ANDREW STREET.

SALES WEDNESDAY, 25TH FEBRUARY, 1920.

THREE COMFORTABLE DWELLINGHOUSES,

12, 14, & 16 FAIRVIEW STRAND.

LEASE 150 YEARS AT £4 6s. 8d. EACH. TO BE SOLD IN THREE LOTS.

These Houses are situated on the main road and within a stone's-throw of the tram (penny stage with Nelson Pillar). No. 12 contains 2 sittingrooms, 3 good-sized bedrooms, kitchen, &c.; small garden at rear, with grass plot in front, and is let to a monthly tenant, who pays £36 19s. 6d. No. 14 is similar to No. 12. No. 16 is semi-detached, and contains the same number of apartments as No. 12, but has hot bath and electric light. It is let to a monthly tenant, who pays £41 10s. 0d. per annum.

The Houses are situate in an attractive middle-class residential quarter, on a cheerful road, and most convenient to churches, shops, and tram.

Conditions of Sale from PATRICK J. SHERIDAN, Solicitor, 12 Suffolk street.

W. J. HOLDEN,

AUCTIONEER, 2 SAINT ANDREW STREET.

MONEY-MAKING LICENSED PREMISES,

"O'DWYER'S," 11 CORPORATION STREET.

Together with adjoining Dwellinghouse, 10 CORPORATION STREET. TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, IN THE SALEROOMS, 2 SAINT ANDREW STREET, by direction of Mr. J. J. O'DWYER, who intends devoting his entire attention to his newly-acquired Licensed Concerns, 42 HENRY STREET.

CROWLEY and BOLGER, Solicitors, 52 Lower O'Connell street.

BEST CLASS SPIRIT GROCERY,

57 MOORE STREET.

LEASE 99 YEARS FROM 27th SEPTEMBER, 1908, AT £65.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, IN THE SALEROOMS, 2 SAINT ANDREW STREET, by direction of the Owners, whose engagements in Pembroke demand his entire personal attention. These premises comprise a roomy Shop, having two ranges of counters—General Spirit Grocery and Provision; Cash Office, Goods and Bottling Store, &c. There are five living rooms, electric light throughout the entire place, and the premises are in good order. This house is situated a few doors from Henry street, and holds the unique position of being the only one in the centre of the commercial life of Dublin. This Sale offers a splendid opportunity to any enterprising resident proprietor. The Trading particulars are excellent, and may be inspected.

CROWLEY and BOLGER, Solicitors, 52 Lower O'Connell street.

W. J. HOLDEN.

AUCTIONEER, 2 SAINT ANDREW STREET.

KINGSTOWN, CO. DUBLIN.

SALE BY AUCTION OF THE INTEREST IN THE LEASE OF THE HOUSE AND PREMISES

6 CLARINDA PARK (NORTH),

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION TO THE PURCHASER.

MESSRS. JOHN THORNTON & CO.

Have been favoured with instructions to

SELL BY AUCTION, ON THE PREMISES,

TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), 12TH FEB., AT 12.30 O'C.,

THE ABOVE VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE,

Situate close to Tram, Train, and Pier, and having ample accommodation for a large family.

THE HOUSE is held direct from Lords Longford and De Vesci under a lease for 98 years from November, 1858, subject to the ground rent of £8 per annum. The Poor Law Valuation is £55.

THE HOUSE CAN BE VIEWED at any time on application to the Auctioneers. Purchaser to pay usual auction fees of 5 per cent.

For further particulars and Conditions of Sale apply to

Messrs. O'DUBHDA and PURCELL, Solicitors having Carriage of Sale, "Unity Buildings," 16-17 Lower Sackville street, Dublin.

JOHN THORNTON & CO., PHONE 79.

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS, &c., 46 UP. GEORGE'S ST., KINGSTOWN

KINGSTOWN, CO. DUBLIN.

6 CLARINDA PARK (NORTH).

SALE BY AUCTION, ON THE PREMISES,

ON TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), 12TH FEB., AT 12 O'C,

THE EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED WARE, &c.,

Comprising—Superb Cottage Piano, almost new, by the Imperial Piano Company; another Piano by Arthur Allison and Co., in walnut case, iron frame, etc.; 3 Antique Chairs, in tapestry; Walnut Occasional, Waiterand, Fender Stool, Bookcase, Chiffonier, Sofa Table, Inlaid Work Table, Piano Seat, Chesterfield and two Divan Chairs in Saddlebags; Davenport, Inlaid Overmantel, Pictures, Fine Engravings, Lounge Chairs, Nine Walnut Easy Chairs, Inlaid Work Suite, End of Room Mirror, Whatnots, Lace and Tapestry Curtains, Walnut Sideboard with Mirror Back, Dumb Waiter, Brass Inlaid Dining Table, Diningroom Suite of 8 pieces in Pegamoid, Mahogany Registered Pedestal Writing Table, Old Console Table, Overmantel, Turnpost Mahogany Bedsteads, Spring-Wire Kerb Suite, Sheffield Plated Wares includes Old Salver, Cruet, Afternoon Tea Kettle, Card Tray, Tankards, Case of Fruit&Knives, Fish Slice and Fork, Knives and Forks, Table Spoons and Forks, and Five Spoons; Fine Furnishings of four Family Bedrooms include two Walnut Bedroom Suites, Birch and other Chests of Drawers, Toilet Pairs, Toilet Mirrors, Wash Stands, Commodes, Chairs, Tables, Carpets, Fenders, Brass-mounted Bedsteads, Wire, Woven and Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters, Pillows, Blankets, Sheets, Quilts, Eiderdowns, Hall and Stair Carpeting, Oak Hall Suite, Pictures, Linoleum, Kitchen Dresser, Tables, Chairs, Mangle, Meat Safe, Ladder, Cooking Utensils, Delph, Glass, etc., etc.

ON VIEW TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY) from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Terms—Cash and 5 per cent. Auction Fees.

JOHN THORNTON & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND VALUERS, HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS, 46 UPPER GEORGE'S ST., KINGSTOWN. PHONE 79.

BATTERSBY & CO.'S SALES.

ON VIEW TO-DAY, 10 TO 4 O'C. SALE TO-MORROW, 11.30 O'C.

TO FINE ART DEALERS, PRINT SELLERS,

AUCTION STOCK-IN-TRADE OF

MORROW'S, NASSAU STREET,

WHO ARE RETIRING FROM BUSINESS,

TO-MORROW AND FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12TH AND 13TH,

COMMENCING EACH DAY AT 11.30 O'CLOCK,

AT OUR AUCTION GALLERIES, 39 WESTMORELAND ST.,

The entire Stock-in-Trade, which has been selected with great care and judgment, and comprises several hundred lots of Mezzotints, Coloured Prints and Engravings, Water-colours, Drawings, Etchings, many fine reproductions of celebrated painters and artists; also Gilt Picture Frames, Portfolio Stands, Easels, Nankin, Dutch and Ornamental China, Tables, &c.

Terms—Cash and 5 per Cent. fees. Sale each day at 11.30 o'clock.

BATTERSBY & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

ANDREW J. KEOGH'S SALES.

SALE THIS DAY AND TO-MORROW, AT 12 O'C.

AT 52 NORTHUMBERLAND ROAD, DUBLIN,

HIGH-CLASS MODERN FURNITURE, PIANO,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE, BILLIARD TABLE, etc., as already advertised.

ORDER OF SALE.—To-day—Lots 1 to 212 and 517a to 582. To-morrow—Lots 213 to 317 and 582 to 638; also Outdoor Effects. In the Yard.

Catalogues (admitting to View and Sale), one shilling.

ANDREW J. KEOGH, Auctioneer, 10 Lr. Ormond Quay.

37 NORFOLK ROAD, PHIBSBOROUGH

(With Possession to Purchaser).

WEDNESDAY, 18TH DAY OF FEBRUARY.

CORRIGAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions from the Owner to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, in the ESTATE SALE ROOMS, 4 GRAFTON STREET, at 1.30 p.m., the above neat, compact Dwellinghouse, which contains 5 living rooms, as well as usual domestic offices; excellent range in kitchen, nice railed plot in front, entrance porch, hall door with stained glass panels, hall-stand recess, out-house.

House is in a good decorative state of repair, and may be seen any day by appointment with Auctioneers.

Held under Lease for a term of 199 years from 25th March, 1907, subject to the yearly rent of £6.

N.B.—Part of the purchase money can, if desired, remain outstanding at 5 per cent.

Further particulars and Conditions of Sale from T. J. FARLEY, Solicitor, 15 College Green; or from

CORRIGAN & CO., Auctioneers, 4 GRAFTON STREET.

'Phone 2256.

34, 35 & 36 LOWER CAMDEN STREET.

THE above three well situated Shops and House will also be Disposed of on same date, particulars of which will duly appear in future Advertisements.

M. J. BOWERS, Solicitor, 24 Dame street.

CORRIGAN & CO., Auctioneers, 4 GRAFTON STREET.

SALES BY PRIVATE TREATY.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY, First-class Tillage and Grazing Farm, containing about 236 acres, statute, with Modern Dwelling, extensive Out-offices, and Dairy. Less than mile from railway station, and about 3 miles from good fair and market town; one hour's rail from Dublin. Held in fee-simple, subject to low terminable annuity. Farm is in good heart, with no waste. Dwelling and Out-offices are in first-class repair, and require no outlay.

Further particulars from

PRICE BROS., Auctioneers and Valuers, PORTARLINGTON.

ASHFORD, KENT

S.E. AND C.R. GOODS YARD, GODINTON ROAD, AND VICTORIA ROAD DEPOT.

IMPORTANT SALE BY AUCTION OF VALUABLE

TRACTION ENGINES AND MACHINERY,

Recently used by the Government FORAGE DEPARTMENT,

2 NEW 5-TON TRACTORS, By Ruston and Proctor.

5 COMPOUND ROAD ENGINES, 8 h.p., by Fowler, on springs, numbered respectively 14894, 14902, 14903, 14974, and 14878.

3 AGRICULTURAL TYPE ENGINES, By Wallis and Stevens (No. 7537), Aichin (No. (1651), and Marshall (No. 45152), respectively.

9 HAY AND STRAW BALERS, 6 by Ruston and Proctor and 3 by Hoard, Bedford, complete with Trussing Apparatus, Sacking, and Accessories.

13 TRAILERS, For Balers fitted with Drawbars.

HAND HAY BALING PRESS, By Bartlett and Perkins, complete with Truss Needles and Cover.

QUANTITY HAY BALING WIRE.

20 NEW TRACTOR HARROWS, By Wallace.

8 Spring Balances (cwt. and two 2cwtlb. Hay Tester, Hay Knives, Wood Packing, quantity New Covers, Spare Tools, etc.

40 PAIR HORSE WAGGONS, Including G.S. Waggons, Bristol Waggons, Flat Lorries, Converted Ambulances, Light Cart, etc., and Miscellaneous Effects.

MESSRS. GEERING & COLYER Have received instructions to Sell the above by AUCTION, On TUESDAY, the 17th FEBRUARY, 1920, Commencing at 12 noon.

On View Day prior to and Morning of Sale. Catalogues of the Auctioneers, Ashford, Kent, and Rye, Sussex.

Wire—Head, Galway.

M. G. HEAD, KILLEEN HOUSE, GALWAY.

Will Buy on Commission All Classes of

STORE CATTLE

(FOLLIES A SPECIALITY).

Attends Fairs in the West, Ireland. TWENTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

References—National Bank, Ltd., Galway.

THE BEST WEEK-END PAPER FOR DUBLIN People is the "WEEKLY IRISH TIMES." Last Edition on Sale every Saturday morning.

JAMES ALLEN & SON'S SALES

OF ATTRACTIVE LEASEHOLD PREMISES,

On THURSDAY, 19th FEB., 1920.

11 HARRINGTON STREET, WITH CLEAR POSSESSION.

Held for ever, with other premises; and will be sold subject to a rent of £8. The premises are in excellent order, and contains 10 apartments, with hot and cold bath, lavatory basin, electric light; with extensive stabling.

A LANE JOYNT, Esq., Solicitor, 4 Stephen's Green, N.

73 BLESSINGTON STREET.

Held under Lease for 988 years from 1805, at a yearly rent of £12 12s. The premises are sub-let to weekly tenants, and yield a yearly rental of £76 14 0

Less head rent 12 12 0

Profit Rent, less Taxes £64 2 0

These premises are in a very good state of repair, containing 8 apartments and shop adjoining.

36 SUMMERHILL.

Lease 999 years, subject to annual rent of £6 1/10, and is let to weekly tenants, producing a yearly rental of £75 8 0

Less head rent 6 1 10

£69 6 2

These premises are in a fair state of repair, and form a desirable investment for small capitalists.

Messrs. J. P. TYNDALL and CO., Solicitors, 11 Fleet street.

Sale at 3 o'clock sharp. Purchasers to pay 5 per cent. Auction Fees.

JAMES ALLEN & SON,

Auctioneers and Valuers,

53 and 54 LR. SACKVILLE STREET.

'Phone 74. Auctions Conducted in Town and Country.

LANDS FOR SALE AND TO LET.

THIS DAY,

AT 50 PRUSSIA STREET, DUBLIN,

Commencing at Two o'clock,

TWO SMALL FARMS:

One at KEENOGUE, DULEEK, containing 119 Acres, in two lots; the other, 60½ Acres, of the Lands of REASK, RATOATH, CO. MEATH.

Messrs. JOHN SCALLAN and CO., Solicitors, 25 Suffolk street, Dublin.

GRAZING LANDS.

2 Acres at FOXROCK

354 " at STILLORGAN.

28 " at CASTLEKNOCK.

151 " at BALLYCHARDSTOWN

42 " with good keep, at THE WARD.

26 " at THE WARD.

21 " at DRUMCONDRA.

36 " at TALLAGHT.

GAVIN LOW, LTD., 50 PRUSSIA STREET, DUBLIN.

900 STORE CATTLE,

AT 50 PRUSSIA STREET, DUBLIN,

TO-MORROW (THURSDAY),

Commencing at 12 o'clock.

The entries are principally consigned direct from the following well-known feeders:—W. B. Atkinson, Captain O'Donnell, Garrett Nally, P. Cahill, Robert Bennett, John Langan, Wm. Gorman, Jas. Barrett, W. H. Barland, J. J. Fitzsimons, Michael Foley, C. Tynnesslar, P. Mahon, John Connell, John Bagnall, Mrs. Hannigan.

On account of the large entry a punctual start must be made.

GAVIN LOW, LTD.

COUNTY WESTMEATH.

I HAVE received instructions from Charles G. Adamson, Esq., to SELL BY AUCTION, at the COURTHOUSE, ATHLONE, on FRIDAY, the 27th FEBRUARY, 1920, at Twelve o'clock, the following Valuable Property:—

LACKEN,

Held under Judicial Lease, containing 36 Acres (Statute Measure). Rent, £35 18/6 a year. Poor Law Valuation, £36 10s.

THE HOUSE contains drawingroom, diningroom, study, and seven bedrooms; bathroom (hot and cold water), pantry (dilute). Walled-in garden and three tennis grounds, excellent stables, coachhouse, garage, etc., etc. The LANDS are beautifully timbered. There is excellent rough shooting in the district. Church and chapel within one mile. Telegrams delivered free. LACKEN is 4½ miles from Athlone and four from Ballymahon. It is in the centre of Goldsmith's country—Sweet Auburn.

Mr. Charles G. Adamson, of Auburn, the vendor, will show inquirers over the premises.

For further particulars and Conditions of Sale apply to

Messrs. FAIR and MURTAGH, Solicitors, Athlone; or

G. H. LENNON

Auctioneer and Live Stock Salesman, 29 PRUSSIA STREET, DUBLIN.

KILMURRY, TULLAMORE.

SALE of RESIDENTIAL and GRASS FARMS.

SUBSCRIBER has been instructed by John W. Kelly, Esq., to SELL BY AUCTION, at SMITHFIELD HOUSE, KILMURRY, on MONDAY, 23rd FEBRUARY, 1920, at 12 o'clock sharp, the following Two Valuable Holdings:—

LOT 1.—THE LANDS OF AUGHABRACK, containing 187 acres 1 rood 5 perches, Statute, or thereabouts, held as a tenancy from year to year at the annual rent of £83 5s., P.L.V., £115 5s. This holding was held for a first term tenancy under Agreement dated 2nd May, 1902, and which tenancy has now expired. There is also a Public Works Charge of £2 13/6 payable half-yearly out of House Land. The Dwelling-House is extensive, and include stall-fitting sheds, open sheds for feeding house, stabling, etc. There are also two barns for 500 tons, and loft accommodation for about 500 barrels corn. The Lands, all in grass, are thoroughly watered by a never-failing water supply, and are well known for their feeding qualities.

LOT 2.—PART OF THE LANDS OF KILMURRY, containing 86 acres 1 rood Statute, or thereabouts, held as a tenancy from year to year at the annual rent of £61 4/-, P.L.V., £53. The Lands are all in grass, with the exception of three acres, and are well fenced, and have a never-failing water supply, and are capable of fattening heavy cattle. There is also a barn on the Lands. These Lands will be Sold subject to a Board of Works Charge of £1 17/6, payable half-yearly.

For further particulars as to Title and Conditions of Sale, apply to

MESSRS. HOEY and DENNING, Tullamore, and 12 Trinity street, Dublin.

Solicitors having Carriage of Sale; or

ROBERT CRAIGIE,

Auctioneer, Live Stock Salesman, etc., 37 PRUSSIA STREET, DUBLIN.

KILMURRY, TULLAMORE, KING'S COUNTY.

CLEARANCE SALE

OF CATTLE, SHEEP, HORSES, FARMING IMPLEMENTS, CROPS, &c.

SUBSCRIBER is instructed by John W. Smith, Esq., to SELL BY AUCTION, at SMITHFIELD HOUSE, KILMURRY, on MONDAY, 23rd FEBRUARY, 1920, as follows:—

HORSES—1 Clydesdale Mare, believed in foal; 1 Clydesdale Mare, 9 years; 1 Heavy Cart Mare, 7 years, believed in foal; 1 Mare, aged; 1 Strong Cob, 5 years; 1 Filly, 3 years; 2 Foals. CATTLE—121 Cattle, including 56 Springers, 1 Shorthorn Bull, 17 Bullocks and Heifers, 14 years, 9 Calves. SHEEP—21 Ewes, Stocked with Down Rams. 5 Fat Ewes, 3 Hoggets. CROPS, etc.—40 Tons First Crop Hay, 40 Barrels Ividec Oats, 50 Tons Mangolds, 2 Tons Potatoes, Large Quantity Turf, 2 Tons Superphosphate, Ton Palm Nut Cake. Implements, etc.—Iron Mowing Machine, Iron Hay Rogies, 5-Drill and Single Ploughs, by Pierce, Hornsby and Sellar; Grindstone, Mowing Machine (Hamburg), do. (Deering), Turnip Pulper, Blacksmith Swath Turner, Corn Drill (Richards), Reaper and Binder (Mccormick), Turnip Sower, Hay Rake (Hansford), Cultivator (Massey Harris), Dipping Tubs, Harrows, 2 Ladders, Corn Bins, Iron Feeding Pots, Harvis, Cart Gear, Set Cart Gear, Set order, Portable Boiler, Forks, Shovels, etc.; Raleigh Trap, 2 Round Trusses, by Alesbury; 4 Sets Cart Harness, 3 Sets Trap do., etc., etc.

Terms at Sale. Sale to commence immediately after Auction of Farms at 12 o'clock.

Catalogues (admitting to View and Sale), one shilling.

ROBERT CRAIGIE,

Auctioneer, Live Stock Salesman, etc., 37 PRUSSIA STREET, DUBLIN.

TUITIONS. CONTINUED (FROM PAGE 9).

NURSERY Governess Wanted; must be experienced and well recommended; 3 children, aged 6, 4, and 2 years; two at school, mornings; Protestant; £40; send copies of testimonials. Miss Lee, Lois lane, Bolton street, Birmingham.

PIANO—Lady wishes Tuition, lady teacher; North side.—Z 1226, Tuition," this office.

RESIDENT French Governess, English, all grades of Intermediate, required.—Z 1252, Mistress," this office.

R.C. Governess required; salary £50; must sing and play duets. Give full details of qualifications. 1 child. Governess," this office.

TEMPORARY Assistant (Protestant) Wanted immediately in Intermediate School, 30 miles from Dublin; some Latin and mathematics; salary £3 per week and board and lodging.—Z 1153, Assistant," this office.

WANTED, Female Principal Teacher Substitute; three months. Apply Stoner, Tachnagr, Co. Louth.

WANTED, Mandolino Lessons; state full particulars and terms.—Z 1241, Mandolino," this office.

WANTED, a competent Teacher to prepare girl entering Senior Grade Intermediate; Catholic; all subjects.—Z 1247, Teacher," this office.

WANTED, for country, near Dublin, thoroughly experienced Nursery Governess, R.C.; three children; music and 2nd language; liberal salary to competent person.—Z 1245, Governess," this office.

WANTED, Lessons in Violin and Pianoforte.—Z 1233, Violin," this office.

WANTED, Female Principal Teacher Substitute; three months. Apply Stoner, Tachnagr, Co.